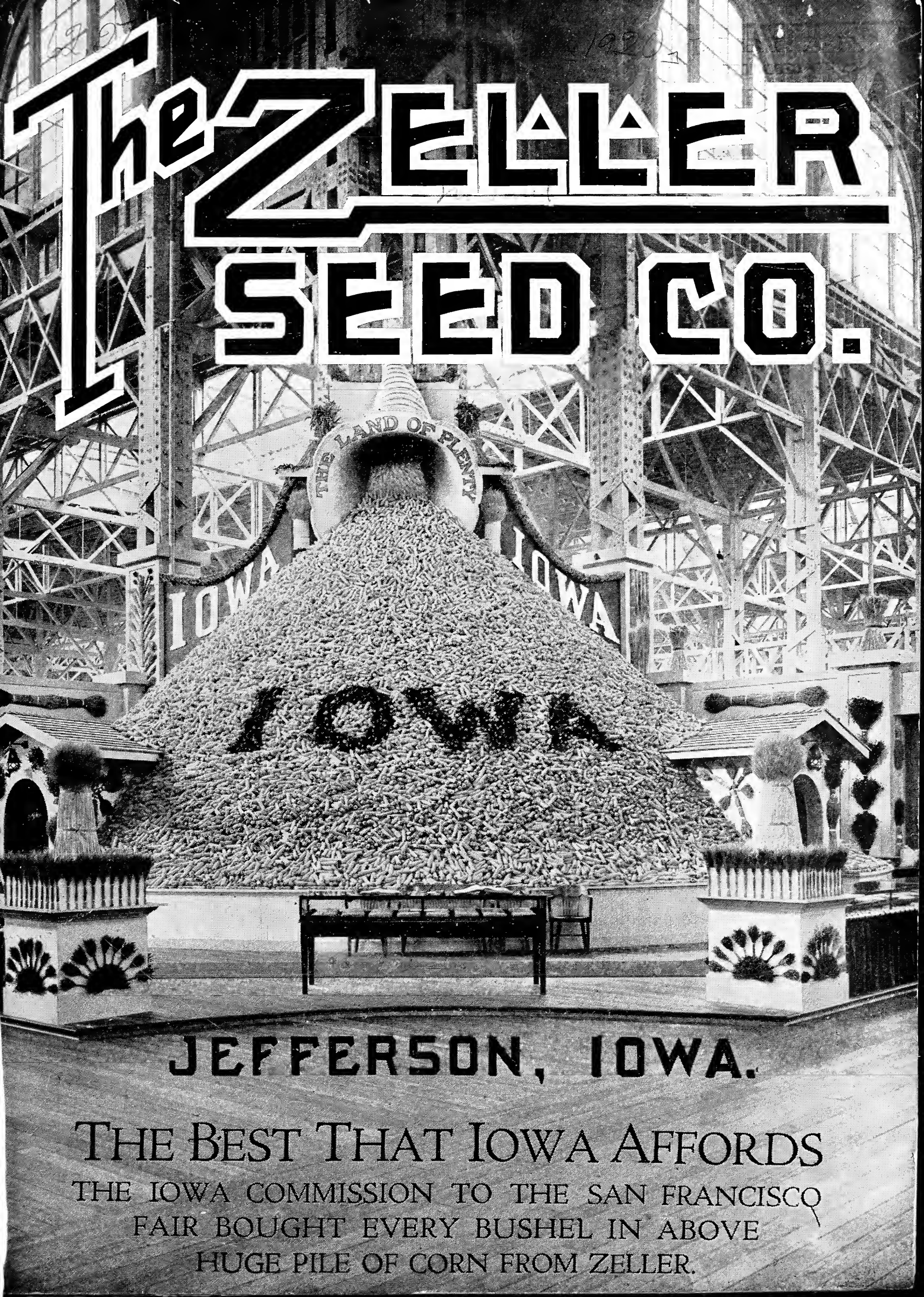


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The ZELLER SEED CO.

JEFFERSON, IOWA.

THE BEST THAT IOWA AFFORDS
THE IOWA COMMISSION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO
FAIR BOUGHT EVERY BUSHEL IN ABOVE
HUGE PILE OF CORN FROM ZELLER.

HOW TO ORDER

Be careful to write your name and address plainly. If your shipping point is different from your postoffice address give both. For convenience use order blank in rear of catalog.

How to Send Money

If you send actual cash have your letter registered. Convenient ways of sending money are: Postoffice Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Stamps (if under two dollars) or personal check. We have confidence in the farmers we deal with so that we do not hesitate to accept their personal checks. This is very often the most convenient way for you to remit—and is entirely satisfactory with us.

Shipment of Orders

We acknowledge the receipt of every order the same day it is received, and we usually ship order the same week unless otherwise instructed. Shelled corn and field and grass seeds are sacked in strong sacks; ear corn is crated in substantial, well made crates. The latter cost us nearly twenty-five cents each and are furnished free. Sacks are furnished free with shelled corn. With other seeds sacks at cost. If your station has no agent the freight charges must be prepaid. We can tell you how much they are, or so can any agent of the line running through your town.

Safe Arrival of Shipments

If your order arrives in bad shape, or is damaged or a part lost, have your agent note the exact damage or loss on your Paid Freight Bill, send this to us, and we will adjust matters with the Railroad Company for you.

We give the same careful attention to small orders that we do to large ones. If you must have seed at once to replant a piece that was frost killed or otherwise injured, just telephone your banker and have him telegraph us.

Order Early

We counsel early orders, especially in our seed corn department this year. We have as fine a lot of seed corn as anybody ever looked on. The ears are large and well matured, and the corn is showing a germination, under our tests, of nearly 100 per cent. We have twice as much as we had last year, but we fear it will not be enough. When the supply in our seed house is gone, we are through. If we get your order early we can fill it with any of the varieties listed. Remember, you can send us half the price now and we will store your corn free and ship it when you want it. Thus you can make sure of getting just what you want.

Our Responsibility

Some new customers may hesitate to send us money as they may never have heard of us. We should be pleased to have such inquire as to our responsibility (enclosing stamp) of Bradstreet's or Dun's Commercial Agencies, or of any of the banks or any business firm of Jefferson, or of any of the leading agricultural papers.

Our Guarantee

Our Guarantee on all seeds is the most liberal it is possible to offer. We make you the sole judge of our seeds, and give fifteen days to examine and test them. At the end of that time if you do not want them return them to us, notify us, and your money will be refunded.

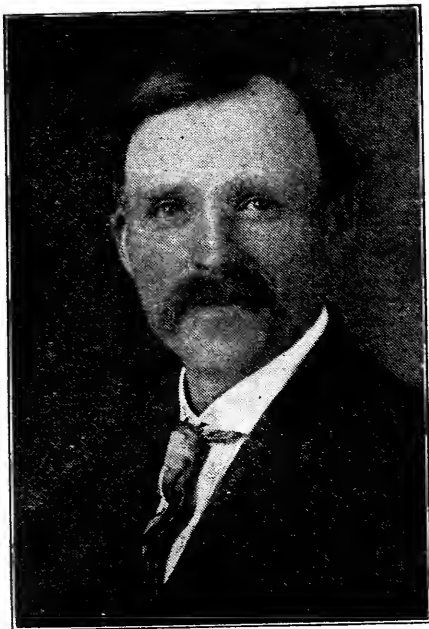
Our Aim

To have the best of everything, and in the end we know the public will find this out and appreciate it; to be truthful in our statements and honest in our seeds; to be prompt; to be courteous; to handle no more goods than we can be sure are first class; to treat every customer so that he will want to order again.

Our Location

Our seed plant is two blocks west of the C. & N. W. passenger station in Jefferson. You can see our sign from the station. We wish you would visit us and see how we handle seeds. It won't take any argument to sell you seed if you will just once look over our place and inspect our methods.

ZELLER SEED COMPANY
JEFFERSON, IOWA



WILLARD ZELLER,

Originator and founder of Zeller's wonderful strains of corn. He has spent a lifetime mastering the seed problems and producing some of the best strains of corn in the world. He is general manager of the company. He is the man who places the final O. K. on everything. He is rather particular about some things but we know that when he puts his O. K. on a bunch of seeds they are all right, and we never need to worry about them further. They are sure to give satisfaction.



EARLE ZELLER,

The son has been associated with his father from the beginning in the corn breeding game. He has been his father's right-hand man straight through except for the four years he spent at Iowa State College, better preparing himself to help with the business.

To Our Friends and Customers

In submitting for your consideration our catalog and price list for the season of 1920 we wish first of all to thank our customers one and all for the orders given us in past years. We have enjoyed serving you and we feel assured that we have treated you in such a way that you will feel like coming back to us this year with a larger order than ever.

Now just a word to those who have never ordered from us. The Zeller Seed Company has always striven to be fair and square with all of its customers. It is our aim and always will be to treat everyone alike, whether his order amounts to a few cents or several dollars, so that you will feel like coming to us with your needs year after year with the knowledge that you are going to get just a little bit better stuff than you would get anywhere else. It has always been our aim to give our customers the best to be had at a price that is just and fair to us both. We do not expect to make our fortune in one year and then quit business, but want to build up our trade year by year and little by little, keeping in mind all the time the welfare of our customers.

Our seeds always speak for themselves. Quality has always been our watchword and all we ask is that you give us a trial order. If you send us a small order this year, you will send us a larger one next year when you see the difference in yield between Zeller's seeds and others planted side by side. Your neighbors will also

see the difference and plant Zeller's seeds. Now isn't this the best way? Wouldn't you rather buy seeds that you know by actual trial produce results, than to buy them from some big advertising scheme, where they are simply described as being wonderful and the greatest on earth. We want our seeds to advertise themselves.

We have been carrying on experiments for the last twenty years on our farms, culling out useless varieties and strains and originating and improving the good strains. We have made special progress along these lines with corn as our show records and yields testify. Our improved varieties of corn are known throughout the entire corn belt.

We want our friends and customers to feel at liberty to come to us with any of their crop problems whether they may be raising farm crops, gardens or flower gardens, and if we can be of any assistance to you, you are welcome to our advice. It is our special purpose and aim to be of service to you.

In conclusion, we want you to read this catalog over carefully. We are sure there are suggestions and ideas in it that will help you in planning your crop for this year and if you need any seed give us a trial. Our satisfaction or money back guarantee goes with everything.

Yours for better seeds,

WILLARD ZELLER.
EARLE F. ZELLER.

The Home of Zeller's Improved Strains of Seed Corn



The above is a view of Zeller's Franklin Township farm home, the birthplace of Zeller's Improved Strains of Corn.

The residence is equipped with all the modern conveniences that go to make farm life attractive. It is connected by telephone with all surrounding towns and surrounding rural districts. The cement block barn is 50x52 feet, accommodating twelve head of horses, twenty-five head of cattle and eighty tons of hay, and contains built-in granaries of 3,000 bushels capacity. The barn has a large basement and 140-ton silo in connection wherein are stored green feeds for the cattle during the winter months. The horses are of Percheron breed, the herd of cattle pure-bred Guernseys and hogs are Poland Chinas. We keep up the fertility of the land and keep it producing prize-winning corn right along by feeding all the grain raised and putting the manure back on the land and by raising alfalfa, clovers, soy beans, etc. We decided long ago that in order to keep land producing as it should it was necessary to put just as much back into the land as is taken out, and the only way to do this

is to feed the grain on the farm, put the manure back on the land and raise plenty of leguminous crops. There is nothing along this line that will take the place of clovers and alfalfa and besides being beneficial to the land, it is one of the best paying crops the farmer can raise.

In the middle foreground, just back of the residence, is our first "baby seed house," where we stored and cared for the various breeding ears used in developing our famous strains of corn. This little seed house enjoys the distinction of being the home of the world's champion bushel of corn at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 and sweepstakes bushel at the Iowa State Corn Show in 1913 and again in 1914 the second best single ear and first ten ears at the National Corn Show at Columbus, Ohio, in 1912, and sweepstakes ten ears at the National Show at Dallas, Texas, in 1913. At this same show we won first on both single and ten ears of Yellow. One whole side of this little seed house is decorated with ribbons won at various shows in the United States.

ZELLER'S IRONCLAD GUARANTEE

We guarantee all of our seeds to be of the highest germinating power. If you are not satisfied with them return them at our expense and we will refund your money. The purchaser is to be the sole judge. All we ask is that they be sent back within ten days from the date they are received. This gives you ample time to give them any sort of a test. We cannot guarantee a crop that is past our control, but we can and do guarantee that all our seeds will bear the closest scrutiny and tests and we will take them back if they are not absolutely satisfactory.

ZELLER SEED COMPANY

An Outline of Our Growth

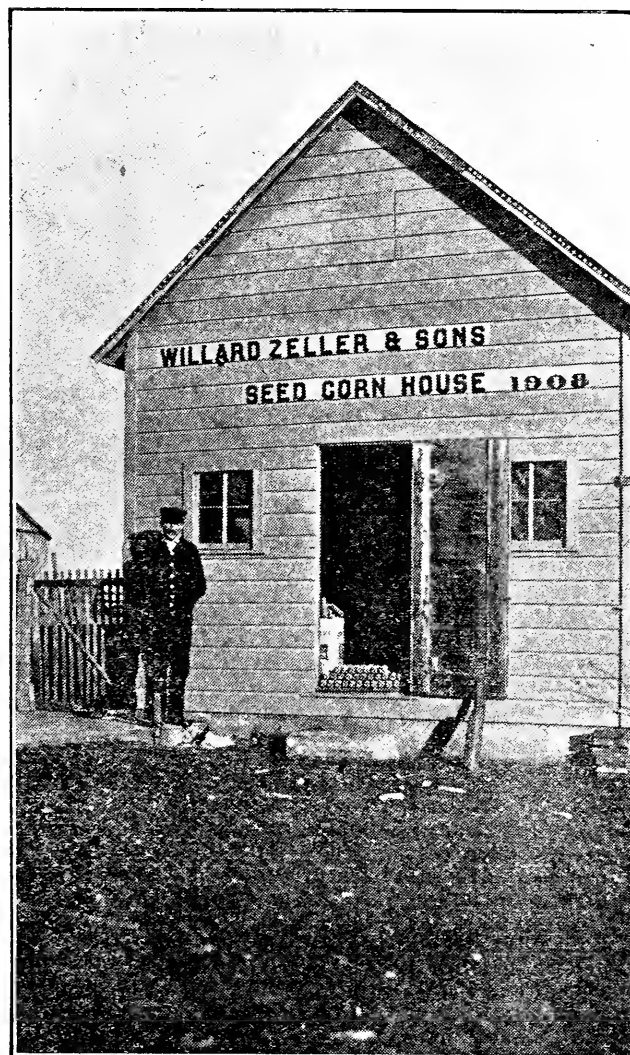
Our first little seed house shown herewith was built in 1908 on our farm situated twelve miles south of Jefferson. It was twenty feet wide and forty feet long, one story. In the early days of our seed corn breeding this served us very well and it was here many of our breeding problems were figured out, and mating problems carried out that led to the development of Zeller's now world-famous varieties of corn. Prior to 1907 we did not have much demand for seed corn, but about this



time we began to receive inquiries from all over the corn belt for seed of our improved strains. In order to meet this demand we put up our baby seed house and stored about 600 bushels of seed. This did not last long, so in 1909 we doubled the capacity of our first building. Up to 1915 we sold all the seed we could store each year without any advertising whatever. About this time the demand for our corn became so great that we put up our first large seed house in Jefferson. This was forty by eighty feet, two stories high. This proved to be too small for our requirements so last fall we just doubled the size of our building and put in a complete line of all kinds of seeds. For several years prior to this time our customers were calling for small grain, garden and flower seeds and it was to supply this demand that we added these other lines.

During all this time we have not forgotten our corn breeding work, but have kept it up with equally as much zeal as at the beginning. The apex of perfection today may be dead and forgotten tomorrow. If it is possible to produce any better strains of corn than the ones we have already produced we intend to be the ones to find it out and produce that strain ourselves. We never rest entirely satisfied with any achievement, no matter how great it may be. It is our intentions, and we have succeeded so far, in staying abreast or just a little ahead of the other fellow along these lines.

We have built up our present business by hard work and honest square dealing. We have the goods, and when you buy our seeds you get a dollar value for a dollar. If you don't think you get a square deal all you have to do is send the seeds back at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money. We don't want anyone to feel dissatisfied in any way whatever. We have gained the confidence of our customers through this plan and our old customers of 1908 and following years are our best customers of today. They realize the superiority of the stuff put out by us and insist upon planting our seeds year after year. Many of them, instead of saving their own seed corn in the fall, pay no attention to it whatever and come to us for their seed every spring. They say it is cheaper to have Zeller take care of it as it should be cared for than to run chances on caring for it themselves; and then Zeller may have discovered or produced something a little better than we have now.



Now that is the attitude we like to see in our customers, and it has always been our earnest desire to merit and deserve the confidence placed in us.

Now just a word to those who have never had any business dealings with us. If you are in need of any of the seed bulbs, etc., listed in our catalog this year, give us a trial order. It need not be a large one. Get the seeds and plant them side by side with those obtained elsewhere, and watch the results. If they are not equal or superior to any other, then we don't want you to buy of us. In these days of high priced land it behooves every man to plant the best seeds to be had. We have absolute confidence in our seeds and are sure you will find them just a little bit better than you expected.

Why Take Chances?

Why take chances on your corn crop this year? Corn is the greatest crop of our great Middle West—yes, of our whole United States. The corn crop means more in dollars and cents than any one crop grown in the United States. Then why is it so many farmers pay so little attention to the seed corn they plant? It is because they do not realize fully the importance of planting the best seed obtainable.

If you have one ear of corn that will not grow that means there will be 1,000 missing stalks in your field, the equivalent of 334 hills. All the ground must be cultivated anyway, so why not have three stalks to the hill and 3,556 hills to the acre? Taking one and one-half pounds as the average quantity of corn produced per

hill the 334 missing hills cut down your yields just 501 pounds or a fraction over seven bushels per acre.

At the current price this would mean a net loss of over seven dollars for each ear planted that does not germinate. These estimates are very fair, so you see

what it means to plant seed that you are not sure of. Every ear planted that does not grow means a loss to you in real cash of seven dollars. Now isn't that a good reason for planting good seed corn even if it does cost a trifle more than poor seed?

How Much Is a Bushel of Seed Corn Worth?

Under this heading the "Corn Magazine" gives the following discussion:

"This problem bothers a great many farmers every spring, especially those who have to buy seed corn. We have it to answer often, as we are frequently asked how much ought to be paid.

"Incidentally, let us say that we do not think seed corn sells for enough, usually. At least in comparison with the seed of other crops that would seem to be true. We have always noticed that where good prices are paid, more care and attention is given the corn, and low prices cheapen the product. But in the above we referred to a comparison of the cost of the seed and money value of the crops. A bushel of seed corn can easily grow 400 bushels of corn. At ordinary prices of seed corn, then, the seed to grow a bushel of this grain costs less than one cent. In oats, the seed costs from six to eight cents for every bushel produced; while in wheat it is over ten cents per bushel of grain grown.

"Where corn is grown successfully no one doubts but

that it is one of the most profitable crops raised. Then why is not the seed worth as much as seed of other crops? The seed of oats, wheat or alfalfa cost from \$3 to \$5 per acre. Seed corn at the same rate would be worth \$25 to \$35 per acre. Therefore, we maintain seed corn would not be too high at \$10 to \$20 per bushel. It would not be impossible to get this amount returned in increased production the first year. But, we would look further than that. We would not get a large amount of seed at that price and would use what we did get as foundation stock for seed. In this way, it would be impossible to estimate the value that might come to future crops through a bushel of seed. The sale of a few bushels of seed, which can always be done if well kept, will return more than the original amount invested, even though it is a high price.

"Then in view of the above facts, we would say, if seed corn has right breeding and selection back of it, and is strong in germination the price could go to ten times what is usually paid and still be a safe investment."

Commendation of a High Authority

At the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, located at Ames, there is published a magazine known as the Iowa Agriculturist. In its issue of March, 1915, the Agriculturist devoted two or three pages to our work, and said therein, in part:

"Zeller has been growing seed corn nearly all his life, but to begin with it was just corn. For the past ten years he has been raising corn with a new purpose, to produce greater yields and at the same time to obtain a quality of corn that would be a prize winner in the show ring. For years before he began his corn breeding work he was just a common corn raiser, but he got an idea that people can just as well raise better corn and more corn to the acre on the good old Iowa soil. If the men around him were satisfied with sixty bushels to the acre, he was not, so he began his work with a determination which usually brings success.

"In order to keep up and improve his yield of corn, Zeller cultivates seed corn plots. In these plots the corn is raised to plant the general field and also to sell. In 1914 sixty acres were grown on the farm with a yield of 84 bushels per care, which was very good considering the drouth of July and August, which all farmers well remember.

"This strain of corn is doing wonders for farmers who have been purchasing seed of Zeller, for once it is established it will breed true unless crossed with some other variety, and Greene county, Iowa, is becoming famous for its particular strain of Reid's Yellow Dent.

"This particular type is pale lemon color and the ears are from eight and a half to ten inches in length and six and a half to eight inches in circumference. The rows number from eighteen to twenty, and the cob being small and well filled with deep kernels, the corn will shell out from 88 to 91 per cent. The variety is exceptionally easy to husk and the stalks bear an abundant supply of leaves, making them valuable as fodder and silage.

"And so it was that this persistent farmer combined the forces: his brain, muscle and a good, rich soil to accomplish that which made him famous, not only in his own locality, but has given him a reputation worth while through the state and corn belt."

To this endorsement, given by so high and well-recognized authority, it appears to us that nothing can be added in the way of recommendation.

The Luck of Thirteenth Place

Being a History of the Famous Zeller Strain of Corn as Written by a Staff Editor of "The Farming Business," and Published in That Paper in the Issue of October 2, 1915.

Willard Zeller is not superstitious. When he looks out of the kitchen door at night, sees the stars shining bright and clear and remarks to his wife, "Well, it won't rain again tomorrow," he does not knock on wood. When one of the boys leans the ladder against the big barn he is not a bit afraid to walk under it. Yet if Willard Zeller had not been just a trifle suspicious that thirteen was unlucky he would not rank today as the Master Corn Grower of the World.

It all began when he took ten ears of his best seed corn out to the National Corn Show at Omaha. He would have sworn they were the best ears any man

could possibly grow; he was confident of second or third place at best and had an idea he would land first honors, but wasn't saying much about it to anyone except his wife and Earle. When the judges awarded him thirteenth place he was startled at first, as though he had been slapped in the face. Then he was the least bit alarmed; thirteen was unlucky. Finally, with true Dutch determination, he resolved never again to be thirteenth in anything in life. It was because he was not satisfied with thirteenth place that he now ranks first.

But Zeller was in for bigger surprises than his poor showing in the Omaha Corn Show. He took his ten ears of corn shelled 300 kernels from each and planted them in a experimental plot, marking each row to correspond with a number affixed to the butt of the ear from which the seed had been taken. To all outward appear-

ances the ten ears were of equal breeding value, yet one yielded at the rate of 118 bushels to the acre, while another yielded at the rate of only 27 bushels to the acre. The others ranged in between these two extremes. The Omaha surprise was nothing compared to this.

"These results," explains Mr. Zeller, "were secured from ten ears that looked as much alike as so many peas. The result was so astonishing and unbelievable that I thought there surely must be some mistake, so I tried it all over the next year with 300 more kernels from each of these same ears of corn. The results exactly duplicated those of the year before, the high ear was high and the low ear low, with the others coming in between. In order to be absolutely certain I tried the experiment the third successive year, taking 150 kernels from each of the ten original prize-winning ears. The result was the same, the high ear yielding at the rate of 114 bushels to the acre and the low ear at the rate of 36 bushels. The ten ears maintained their same relative standing throughout the three years of experiments."

Mr. Zeller was in his farm seed house when he told the story. Walking carefully past the racks, so as not to disarrange any of the seed ears, Mr. Zeller went over to a holy of hollies and came back in a minute with two ears of corn three-fourths shelled off.

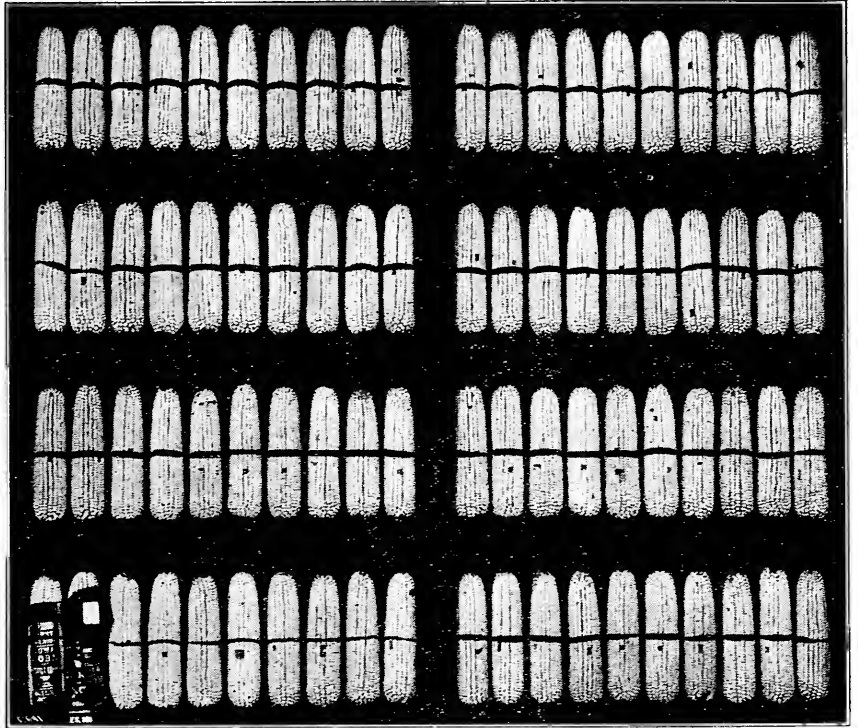
"Here are the parents of all my corn ever since that year, the progenitors of the grand champion bushel at the San Francisco Exposition and all of my other prize-winning ears and bushels."

The well-nigh denuded cobs were handled carefully; they deserved to be done into imperishable bronze and handed down to future generations as an object lesson in what determination will do on the farm.

"You see I took just these two highest-yielding ears out of the ten I have exhibited at Omaha, one producing 118 bushels, and with them I began my breeding experiments, discarding all others. Every year since then the choicest ears have been planted in my breeding plots; every year the product of each row is weighed separately and only the very best by field test are retained. This I have found by experience to be the only method that will give any indication of the yielding capacity of an ear of corn. Ears which look exactly alike may vary as much as 100 bushels in yield when planted in the field."

Over at one end of the seed house the wall is completely covered with ribbons, most of them blue, a few old and faded ones being red. They testify to the results of the breeding experiments. To be within the prize money for the best corn exhibited at the Iowa State Fair every year since 1907, to win four out of five prizes at the last State Corn Show; to win first prize for the "ten best ears of any variety" at the National Corn Show at Dallas, Texas; to win one gold medal and three silver medals at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco for the ten, thirty and fifty best ears, and the grand champion bushel in contest with all the world, is pretty good for the man whom thirteenth place shocked into activity but a few years ago, just an ordinary everyday farmer who wonders why all roads lead to his place nowadays and why folks ask so many personal and impertinent questions. The story of the grand champion bushel is a whole chapter in corn-raising in itself. Mr. Zeller modestly tells it in this manner:

"The grand champion bushel at the San Francisco Exposition came out of the 1914 breeding plot. The ground was a clover pasture which had not been plowed



Zeller's World's Champion Bushel at San Francisco Fair

for three years, and over which cows and hogs had ranged; it was thus in a high state of fertility. It was plowed the previous September with a tractor. In the early spring, just as early as we could get onto the ground, we disced it thoroughly and followed the disc with the harrow.

"This operation was repeated again about the first of May and the ground was in a fine state of tilth. The corn was planted the sixth and seventh of May, checked in with the average of about two and one-half kernels per hill. Though the early part of the season was very dry the corn came on rapidly. We cultivated it three times with surface cultivator; we like to use a surface cultivator, as it is the best thing we know of to get rid of such weeds as morning glories and milkweed. The season continued very dry until the heavy rains of State Fair Week. About the middle of September we commenced gathering the seed corn, selecting only that which was mature and ready to go into the seed house. More than 500 bushels were thus selected from the ten-acre breeding plot, the first 300 of which were carried out of the field in sacks. After that we watched the corn as we picked it and a great deal of seed was secured from the husking wagons. The best eighty ears in the whole lot were finally picked out and these took the grand prize at San Francisco, and that is about all there is to it."

It only remains to add that Mr. Zeller's corn is mostly all corn; a bushel of corn taken from his ear-to-row breeding plot, when shelled recently, yielded cobs weighing but six and three-quarters pounds. When it is remembered that the average bushel gives up fourteen pounds of cobs, the Zeller supremacy is quickly evident. Thirty ears of prize-winning Zeller corn at the last Iowa Corn Show weighed thirty-eight pounds, while the bushel of eighty ears which won the grand champion sweepstakes at San Francisco weighed ninety-seven pounds, twenty-seven more than the legal weight required.

Looked at from whatever viewpoint—honors, money or the satisfaction of doing something worth while—the fight to get out of thirteenth place into first has paid well for Willard Zeller, Master Corn Grower of the World.

It Pays to Plant Good Seed Corn

Prof. Holden, formerly of Iowa State College, one of the highest authorities on improving seed corn, did the first real work along the line of improving corn. He took 100 samples of seed corn from the planter boxes just as the 100 farmers were planting it. These samples were planted on the trial grounds at the college on exactly the same kind of ground and given the same cultivation throughout the entire season. When this corn

was harvested in the fall there was a great difference in yield. The lowest producing sample yielded 20 bushels per acre and the highest yielded 100 bushels per acre, the others ranging somewhere between the two. The best seed produced four times as much corn as the poorest. Some of the samples produced a large number of nubbins, smutted stalks, and barren stalks, while others were practically free from these defects.

The Reason

The great difference in yield between the poorest and the best grown side by side under precisely the same conditions of 80 bushels to the acre and making due allowance for the difference in varieties is to be accounted for in no other way than that the best seed possessed inherent tendencies so fostered and fixed by

intelligent care that big yields were the perfectly natural result. The poor yields were due to an inherited tendency furthered by neglect and carelessness to produce a large number of nubbins, barren stalks and immature ears.

Improvement Methods

We have carried on the work of breeding and selection with our strains of corn for seventeen years. It has been our aim to encourage and fix the inherent tendencies which we deemed desirable, and to discourage and completely do away with those undesirable. Our show records and the success our corn has met with in the hands of others are examples of our success. We attribute our success to two things mainly.

We have planted our corn in ear-to-ear breeding plots for several years and have in that way eliminated the

poor yielding ears and by careful selection fixed the height of stalk and distance of ear from ground to the right proportions.

By crossing and planting together the produce of the best ears we have built up some strains of corn that are far above the average seed corn in every way. Elsewhere in this catalog you will find a cut of old No. 7 the grandmother of our wonderful strain of Zeller's Yellow Dent. This variety is our specialty and the corn we started breeding seventeen years ago.

Two Essentials

First. Seed of the highest and strongest germination power. That is fundamental.

Second. Seed of the highest QUALITY; seed that will not only grow, but will produce BETTER CORN,

deep heavy-weighing kernels, rich in protein or food value—seed that is as much superior to "just corn" as a thoroughbred is superior to a scrub.

Our Methods Will Bear Inspection

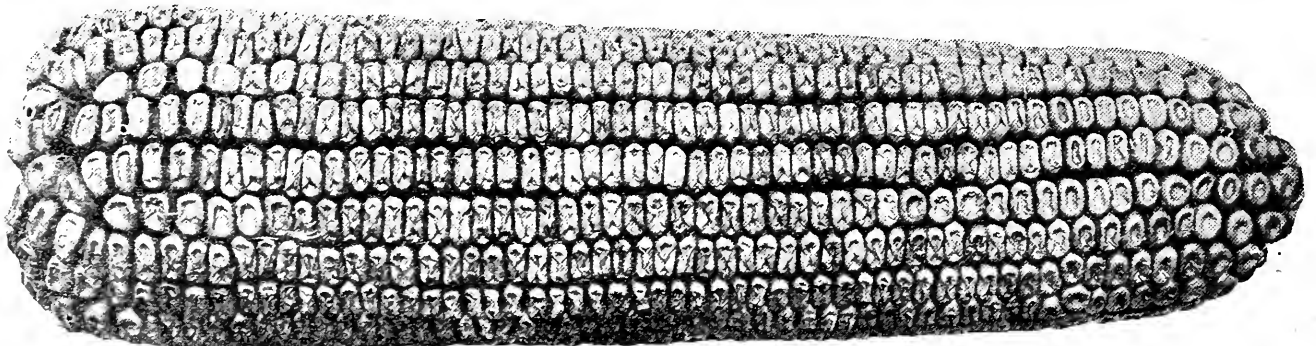
We wish that every farmer who plants corn could come here and see for himself how we handle our seed. There would be no question about it then. We do not believe there was ever a man came to our seed house looking for seed who went away without buying. We have had people look over our thousands of bushels of raked corn picked before frost and stored and handled as seed should be handled, who were simply amazed, and said they did not know there was such a seed house in the country. "Why don't you tell people about this in your catalog?" they say. Well, it is easier said than done. When people come here we have no trouble convincing them that we are running a real legitimate and thoroughly honest seed business.

Our seed corn is all grown right here adjacent to Jefferson, Iowa. It is the very center of the richest corn belt of the world. It is impossible to brag about the corn of Iowa. We are simply favored and lucky

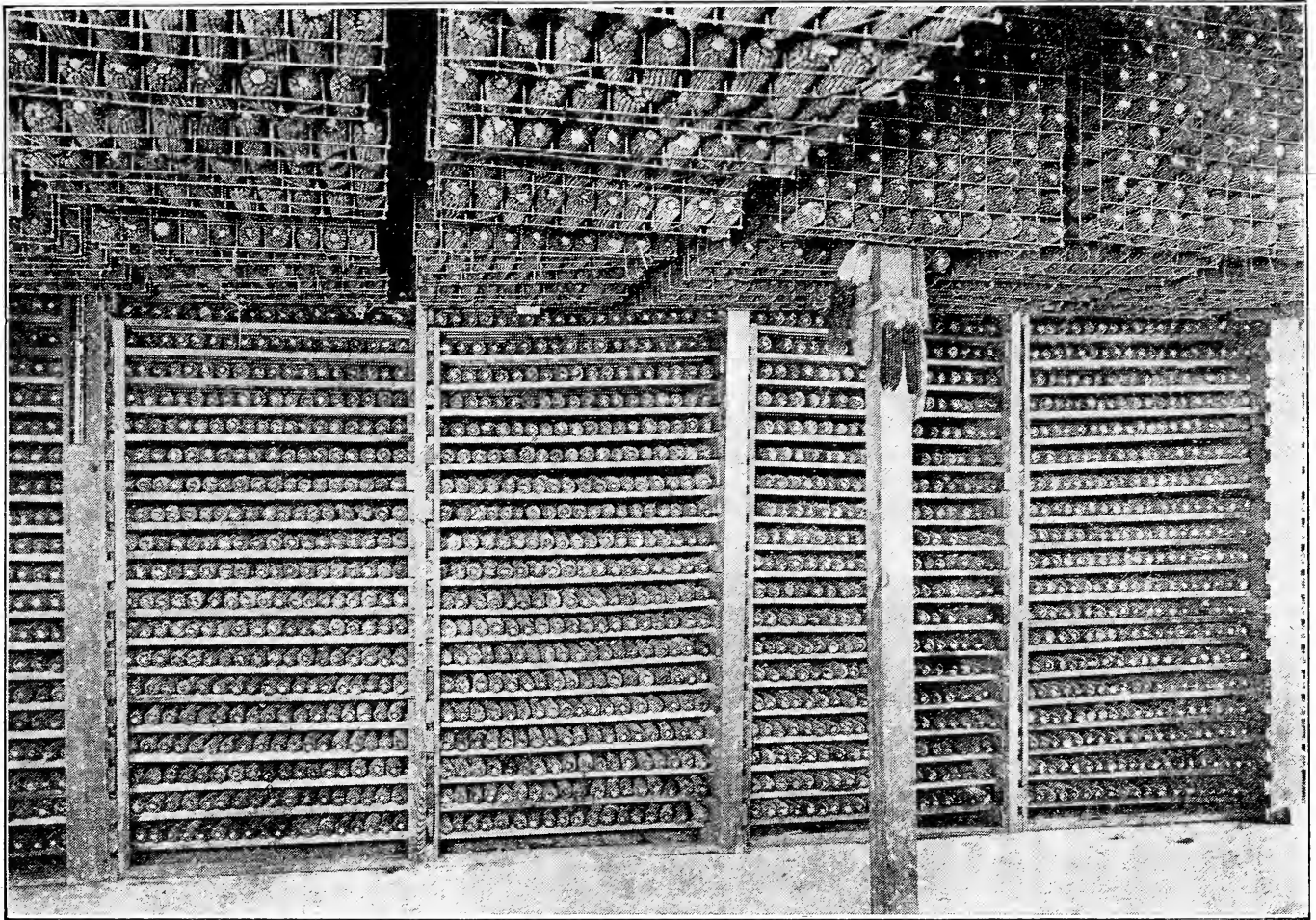
when it comes to corn—that and the additional fact that we have mighty good farmers and they grow the right kind of corn.

If you will read the pages following you will find how it was that Willard Zeller, a plain, practical farmer, got into the seed business. It is a simple story and all told without reserve. He has developed a type of corn, in several varieties, which is far better than the usual type, and which will surprise you with its weight and quality at husking time. He has worked not only with corn, but with other kinds of seeds until he has mastered their peculiarities and is able to select and develop the best types.

The fruits of all this study and experience is offered to our patrons. Our business is carried on in such a way as to make true the saying, "Once a customer always a customer."



An Ear of Zeller's Yellow Dent



Interior View of Zeller Corn House Showing Manner of Caring for Seed

As will be noted in the picture the "alcove method" is principally used; those showing on the right being five feet wide and sixteen feet in depth. There are twenty-three racks to each alcove on the first floor, each rack holding from 18 to 20 ears, there being sixteen rows depth to each alcove. Hanging from the ceiling in the foreground are wire racks, each rack holding one hundred ears, and, as in the alcove method, each ear by itself, insuring proper ventilation and air circulation.

The alcoves are composed entirely of portable, or removable racks, each rack being put in as needed, commencing at the back end of the alcove.

In a large room to the left of this picture is located the corn grader, which prepares the corn ready for the planter. On the second floor above the grader is the

large electric power sheller, and, at the rear of the sheller the sorting tables where all corn is inspected by competent men, bad kernels and the tips of the ears being removed before going to the sheller. By using this method no corn goes to the sheller except that thoroughly qualified for seed.

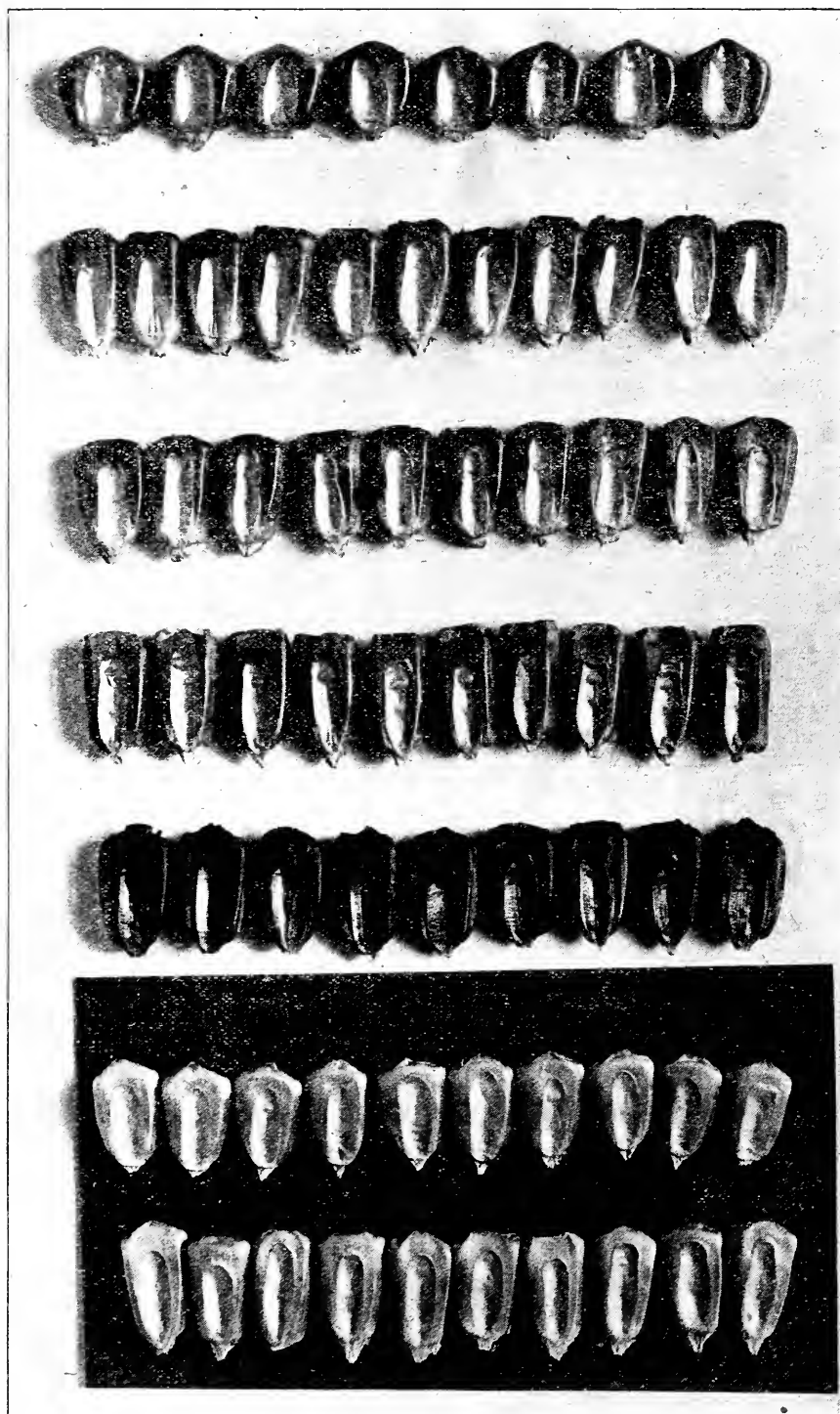
This is a positive proof of the success of this system of properly housing and drying, and purchasers of Zeller seed may plant their corn with the full assurance of the highest per cent of germination, and most satisfactory yields.

Farmers from near and far are cordially invited and urged to visit our seed house, inspect our system and if they desire, make their own selection of seed.



An Ear of Golden Glow.

Perfect Kernels of Different Varieties of Corn at the Zeller Seed House



1 The first row is the famous Golden Glow corn, Wisconsin No. 13, originated by the Wisconsin Experimental Station, at Madison. This corn is especially adapted to the more northern climates. The yield record was 134 bushels per acre in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin.

2 The second row is typical of Zeller's Yellow Rose, suitable for planting anywhere south of the Minnesota line.

3 The third and fourth rows are Zeller's famous Yellow Dent, with typical deep kernel from tip to butt, as will be noted by profile on page —. A bushel test of this corn showed 63¼ pounds of corn and only 6¼ pounds of cob.

5 The fifth row is Zeller's Calico, a ninety-day corn, suitable anywhere south of the Minnesota line.

6 The sixth row is typical kernels of Silver King, a corn suitable for northern climes.

7 The seventh row is Silver Mine, adapted to regions south of the Minnesota line.

FIFTY BUSHELS OF EXTRA FINE CORN.

Zeller Seed Co., Jefferson, Iowa.

I am well pleased with the return from the seed corn you sent me. It went better than 50 bushels per acre of extra fine corn.

Yours truly,

J. P. HANSEN,
Audubon, Iowa.

Zeller Seed Co., Jefferson, Iowa.

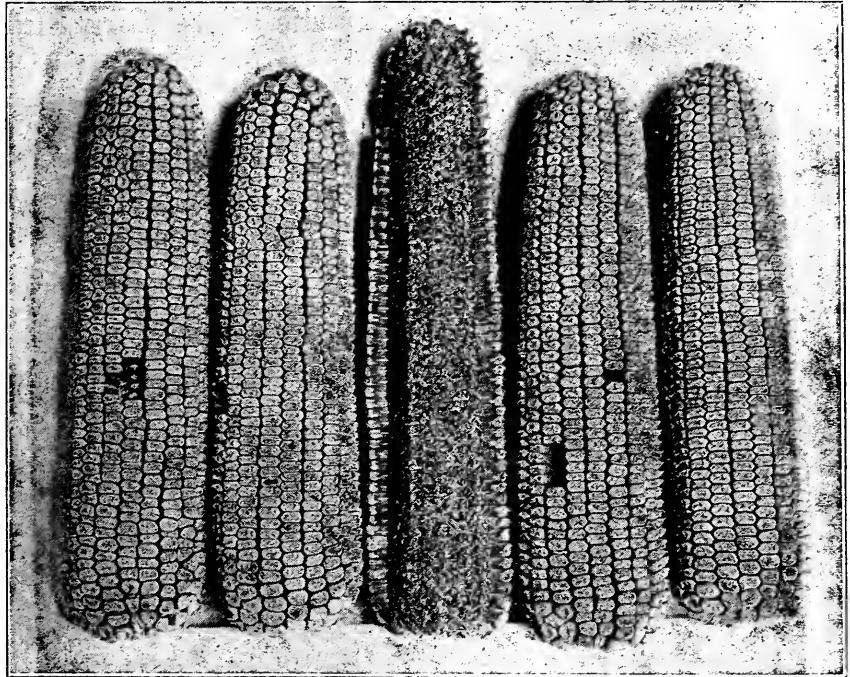
Dear Sirs:—I just got the seed corn planted I got from you when heavy rains and cold weather came, making me a thin stand. It also got quite dry about the time it silked out. In spite of all it yielded 60 bushels per acre.

Yours truly,

W. W. SPURGEON,
Lake City, Iowa.

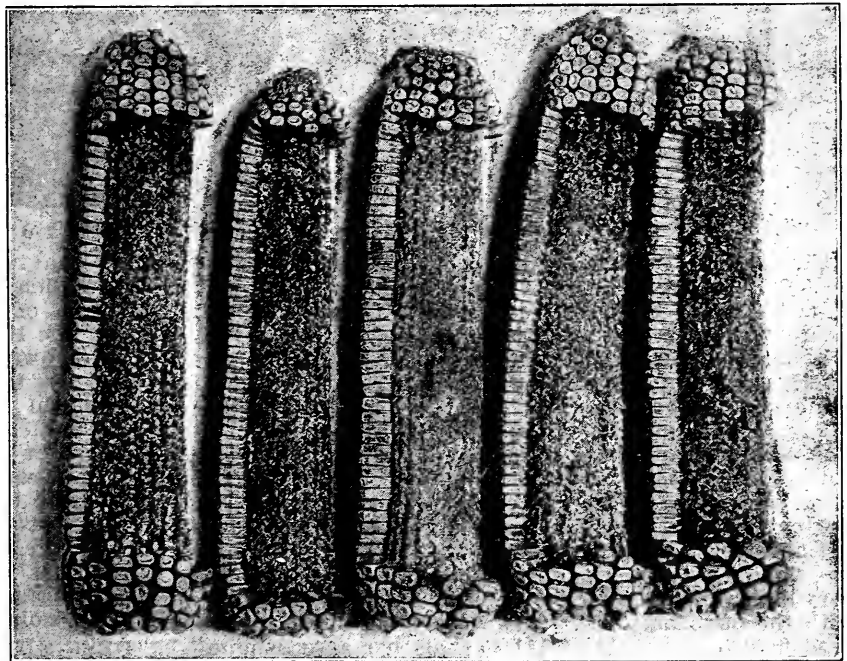
A Mother and Four Daughters

Here is a photograph of the mother ear No. 7 and four of her daughters, who are the foundation of our famous strain of corn. This mother ear has a record of winning first and sweepstakes three years in succession for Iowa. We do not know of an ear of corn with such a record. Ten ears of her offspring won Reserve Grand Champion of Iowa; also third place at Columbus, Ohio, for Iowa in 1911; ten ears winning first and sweepstakes at Dallas, Texas, in 1913; first on bushel (80 ears) at State Show at Ames, 1913-1914; World's Champion bushel at San Francisco Fair in 1915. Also 50-ear club exhibit, 10-ear junior exhibit at San Francisco. One of her daughters and five offspring first and sweepstakes for Iowa in 1914. We have clearly demonstrated that by careful breeding and selection along the right lines, the same results can be accomplished with corn breeding as the horse, cattle and swine breeders are doing in their business.



Outside Appearance Misleading

Here is a photograph of five ears of our famous high-yielding corn, that we have tried out, ear-to-row method. We have proved that you cannot tell a high-yielding ear by outside appearance. These ears all looked equally good, but look at the difference in yield.



No. 1,

No. 2,

No. 3

No. 4,

No. 5

Ear No. 1 yielded 93 bushels.
 Ear No. 2 yielded 103 bushels.
 Ear No. 3 yielded 45 bushels.
 Ear No. 4 yielded 114 bushels.
 Ear No. 5 yielded 125 bushels.

This is the method we have used in improving the yield of our corn. By planting only the high-yielding ears in our breeding plots we have increased the yield several bushels per acre. We are following this method year after year to keep up and improve our high standard of corn breeding.

COWS ATE UP FIELD, BUT YIELDED 65 BUSHELS IN SPITE OF THAT.

Zeller Seed Co., Jefferson, Iowa.

Seed corn I got from you last spring turned out 65 bushels to the acre; had a good stand. In the spring it was wet and cold and later was hot and dry, and about the 15th of June the corn was about a foot high when my 14 milk cows broke the gate at night and ate the field up slick and clean, all that was left was stumps about an inch or two long; but it stood all of that and grew just the same.

Respectfully,

WM. KASPERSEN,
 Arcadia, Iowa.

ZELLER SEED WON THIS MAN \$100 SILVER TROPHY.

Zeller Seed Co., Jefferson, Iowa.

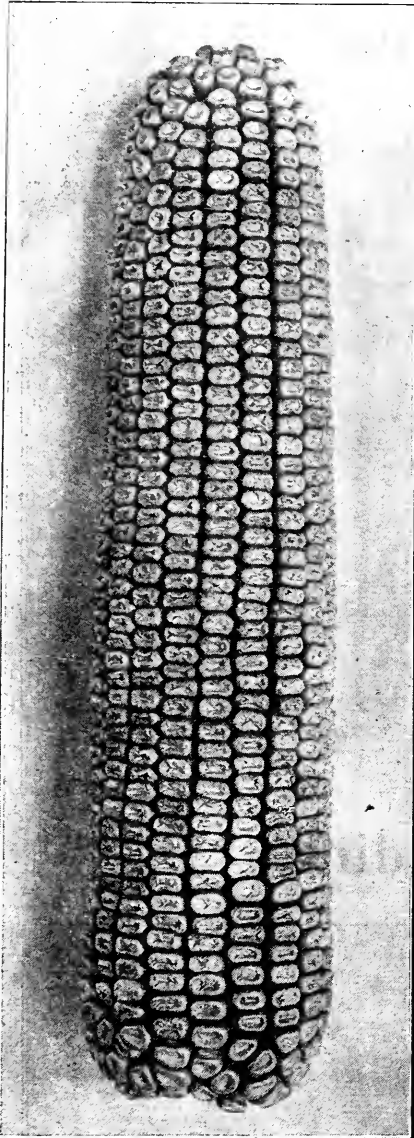
The seed corn I purchased from you averaged about 60 bushels per acre. It matured about the same time the home variety did. The stand was rather light owing to a cold, wet spring. I made good showings with the seed from it at our recent Fall Festival and Corn Show in this county, and also at the County Institute this week, winning a \$100 silver trophy. With best wishes for success and seed corn co-operation, I remain,

Yours truly,

GEO. W. BAMFORD,
 Grand Mound, Iowa.

Zeller's Imp'v'd Reid's Yellow Dent

The Corn that Won Grand Champion Prize for Bushel at the State Corn Show, for two years and Made Iowa Famous at the San Francisco Fair.



Our Ideal Ear—Zeller's Yellow Dent



Zeller's Yellow Dent

Through fifteen years of constant and studious effort we have perfected a strain of Reid's Yellow Dent which is not only a show corn, but is a wonderful yielder. There is no secret about the methods which we used. We are glad to tell you just how it was done. It is wholly based on the ear-to-row breeding method. As a beginning we found one mother ear that was a show ear and had a yielding record of 118 bushels per acre. The offspring bred true to type, not only for one year, but for three years, winning first and sweepstakes of Iowa each year for parent ear and and five offspring. During this time we found another ear with a yield of 104 bushels, tried out for two years. In these two ears we found the type we were looking for and also two very high yielding ears; so in 1912 we planted five acres with the offspring of these two ears, and on one measured field had a yield of 141 bushels per acre, winning first in the state. In 1913 we planted the same field with the same corn, and though the year was exceedingly dry, we had a yield of 124 bushels on a measured acre, which was again a prize-winning record. Out of this same field of 1913 corn we won Grand Champion Sweepstakes on bushel of any variety at the Iowa State Corn Show; also first and champion sweepstakes for Iowa on ten ears at the National Corn Show held at Dallas, Texas. And it is from the offspring of this same corn that we took the bushel which beat the world at San Francisco in 1915. We still have the remnants of those two great mother ears, and they may be seen at our seed house. A picture of them appears in this catalog.

We may say also, in passing, that when the Iowa Commission for the San Francisco Exposition wanted a big lot of corn to make the huge pile which flowed out of the Horn of Plenty at the now famous Iowa Exhibit (shown in illustration on cover page) they looked about over the state, and finally came to our seed house and bought every bushel of the corn there.

All of these facts, piling one on top of the other, confirms us in the belief that Zeller's strain of Reid's Yellow Dent represents the tip-top of development in seed corn up to this time; and it is this corn which we are offering at this time and upon which we lay special stress. We know that it will do for others all the things that it has done for us, because it has proven conclusively not only its present quality, but its ability to breed absolutely true to type.

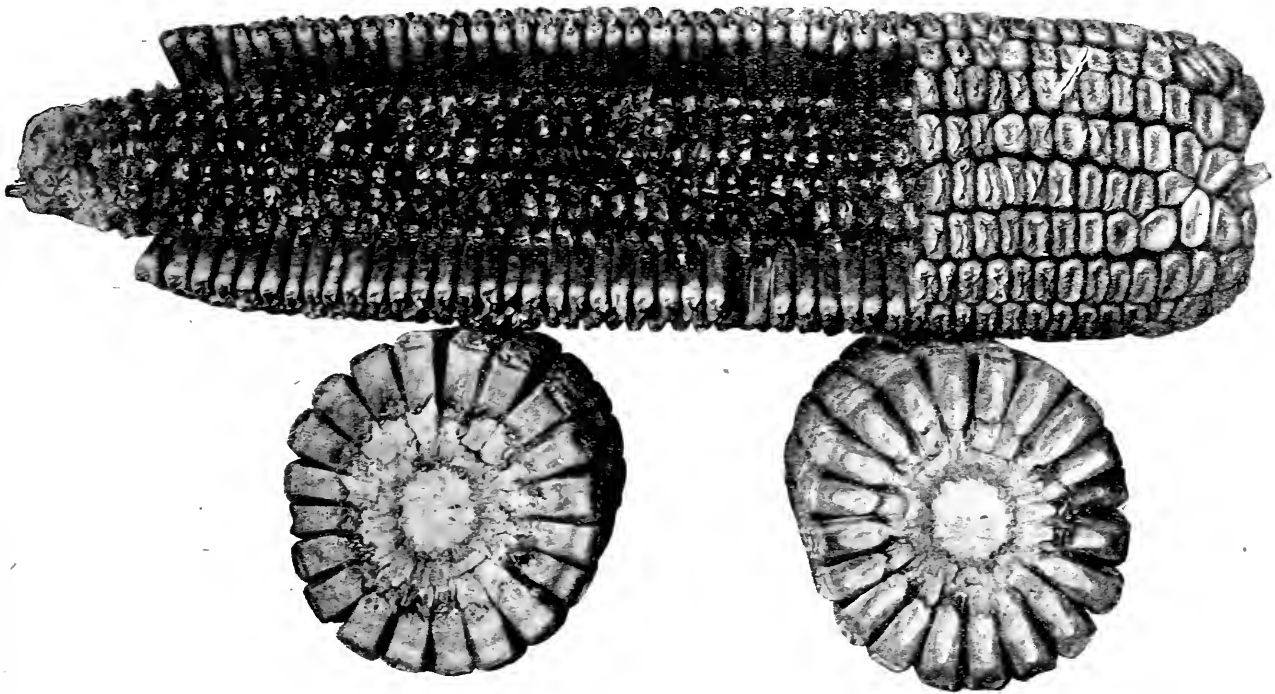
DESCRIPTION. Stalks are medium in height, being strong and fully able to support a large ear. Foliage medium, produces corn rather than leaves. Ears, 9½ inches to 10¾ inches in length and covered from butt to tip, with deep kernels. Kernels deep, fairly broad, containing a large percentage of horny protein and very little crown. Starch. Germ large and thick, covering practically the entire face of the kernel. The kernels are lemon yellow and rows are distinctly paried. Zeller's Improved Reid's Yellow Dent is a very distinctive corn and is as different from common corn as a pure bred is to a scrub. The many years spent in breeding and improving it have fixed the type so well that it will breed true to type year after year and not deteriorate each year as common breeds of corn do.

Price of Zeller's Improved Reid's Yellow Dent

The price of Zeller's Improved Yellow Dent is \$5.00 per bushel. It will be shipped either in the ear, or shelled. When shipped in the ear the tips and butts are left on. When ordered shelled we take off tips and butts before shelling, and you get only the very best kernels for planting. In addition the shelled corn is all put through the grader, and when you receive it, your seed is ready for the planter.

For Special Breeding Plots we have selected Ears at \$10 per bushel of 70 pounds.

We frequently get letters for prices of Extra Selected ears for breeding purposes, from our breeding plots, for which our price is 50c per ear, for as many as you wish while the supply lasts. We have only a limited quantity. This offer is for the man who wants to raise corn for prize competitions, or for something extra special in the way of seed propagation.



Showing Depth of Kernel

Here are two ears of Zeller's Improved Reid's Yellow Dent showing depth of the kernels of corn from butt to tip. Note the uniformity of length of kernel, also shape and dent. This is a daughter of the "Mother ear" that produced the bushel of corn that shelled 63¼ pounds of corn and only 6¾ pounds of cob. The cross sections

are from near the butt and near the tip. By examination of the ear of corn you will notice there is only a very small percentage of "crown starch," the kernel being very largely of the solid and heavy protein, the qualities of great feeding value.

HIGHEST YIELDING RECORDS IN NEIGHBORHOOD TWO SUCCESSIVE YEARS.

Zeller Seed Co., Jefferson, Iowa.

Dear Sir:—I ordered a bushel of seed corn from you about March. This seed was received and planted May 8th, on very fertile ground and made 100 bushels per acre with more than two-thirds of it well matured. I ordered and received three bushels of the same yellow corn the past spring and planted it May 12th on fairly good ground and it yielded 60 bushels per acre of well-matured corn. This was ten bushels per acre better than I got from seed bought here. These yields from your corn for the past two seasons were the highest in my neighborhood, and I didn't have to plant over, as nearly everyone of my neighbors.

Your corn has done exceedingly well for me and I recommend it highly.

Yours very truly,
BASIL L. OVERTON,
Knoxville, Iowa.

FIFTEEN BUSHELS MORE PER ACRE.

Zeller Seed Co., Jefferson, Iowa.

Gents:—I am well satisfied with the seed corn I got of you last spring; the yield was about 15 bushels more to the acre than my own, and it ripened about the same time as mine did. I would have made more money if I had had all that kind of corn.

I would like to ask if you have more than one grade of seed corn for sale at present. If you have, kindly inform me as to the different prices; this applies to Reid's Yellow Dent only; how soon do you start to ship out corn? How much do you ask for corn out of your seed corn plat per bushel?

Yours truly,
PAUL STEENSON,
Denison, Iowa.

Silver King—The Great White Corn of the North

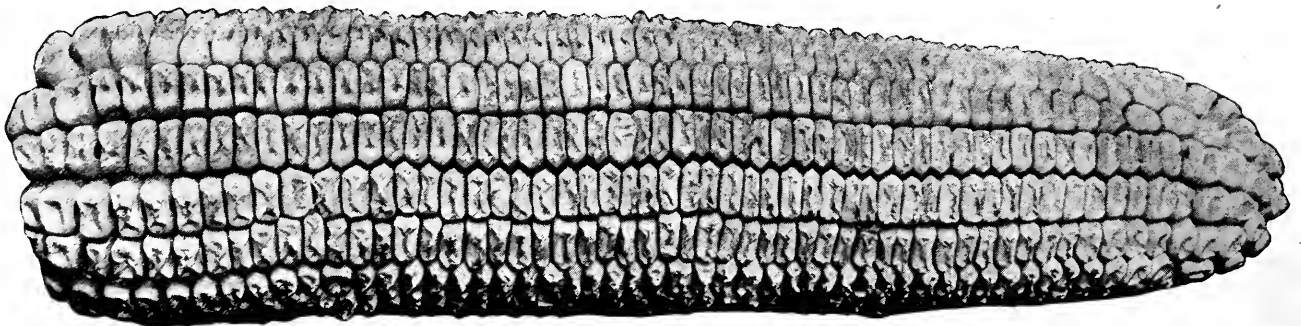
Silver King is one of the most useful varieties ever originated. It has been the means of extending the corn-growing industry over a greater amount of new territory than has ever been done by any other single variety. It was developed by Professor Moore, of Wisconsin. It is especially adapted to growing in those latitudes where no other variety of corn will mature. It has given great results in Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and is a corn to give good account of itself wherever planted. It is a heavy yielder and has revolutionized the corn growing industry of the north. It is also valuable for late planting in the south.

DESCRIPTION. A field of this corn makes a fine appearance; ears averaging eight to ten inches in length, well filled to the tips, and very uniform in size and type. The corn is pure white in color, with good length kernels, with long deepset germ containing an abundance of oil and protein, making it of great value as a feeding corn. The stalks grow rather short and stocky; ears about three feet from the ground. If you are looking for an early white corn you cannot do better than to plant Silver King this year.



Silver King

Price: Per bushel, \$5.00, ear or shelled.



Silver King.

WANTS SOME MORE FOR NEXT YEAR.

Zeller Seed Co., Jefferson, Iowa.

Gentlemen:—We are well pleased with the yield of the seed that we got of you. The season was against us and corn was planted late. Was a good stand and turned out good considering the hot winds that we had when corn was maturing. Those winds cut the yield of corn here fifteen or more bushels to the acre. I have some fine seed selected for the coming year, gathered first week in October and hung on driers so that no ear touches a thing. When your new catalog is ready please forward to me.

Very truly yours,

FRANK FORBES.

Afton, Iowa.

Zeller Seed Co., Jefferson, Iowa.

Dear Sirs:—The seed corn purchased from you last spring made a good crop both in yield and quality. Made a good stand.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN KNODEL, BAYARD KNODEL.

Zeller Seed Co., Jefferson, Iowa.

Gentlemen:—The seed corn I got of you did well and could have done much better if I had planted a week earlier, and will say I am well pleased with your seed. It did as good as could be expected under bad weather conditions.

Yours respectfully,

D. H. BOVEN,

Grundy Center, Iowa.

116.3 BUSHELS ON AN ACRE.

Zeller Seed Co., Jefferson, Iowa.

I planted the seed corn I bought of you last spring—in Boys' Acre Corn Contest and it produced 116.3 bushels of dry shelled corn, and shelled out 88 per cent. I won the County Championship contest and stood third place in the State Championship in the state of Iowa.

EUGENE DUGAN,
Kingsley, Iowa.

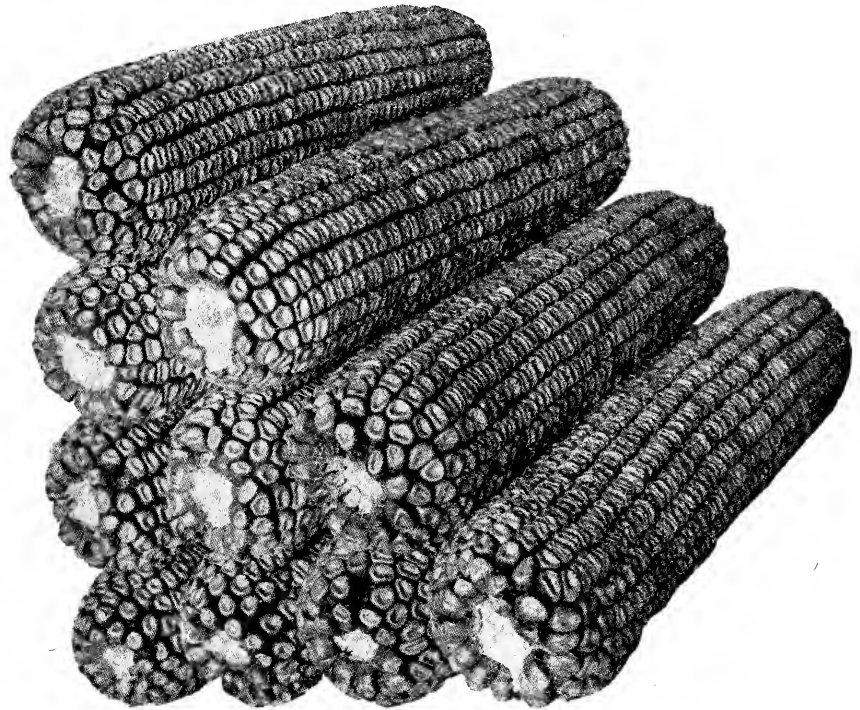
Yellow Rose—An Early Maturing Variety of Yellow Corn

Zeller's Yellow Rose is an early maturing corn that we have been breeding for the last eight years. It matures ten days earlier than Reid's Yellow Dent and is a good yielder. We recommend this variety for any county in the state of Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and all southern states. It is a splendid ensilage corn in states farther north than these mentioned. This corn, owing to its great vigor and vitality, does well on poor or sandy soil, but, like other varieties, it does best on strong, rich corn lands where it attains its highest perfection and produces the heaviest yields.

DESCRIPTION. Stalks grow from eight to ten feet in height, depending on the land, strong and very robust, very leafy, broad blades and plenty of them, making an excellent fodder or ensilage corn. It has an abundance of strong, bracing roots, resisting heavy winds and storms. The ears are set on a heavy shank from three to four feet from the ground, making it easy to husk. Ears are uniform in size and shape, tapering gradually; running from eighteen to twenty rows and from eight to ten inches in length.

In color it is a bright yellow. It has very few barren dent varieties. We are sure this corn will please all stalks. It is the earliest maturing of any of the large who try it.

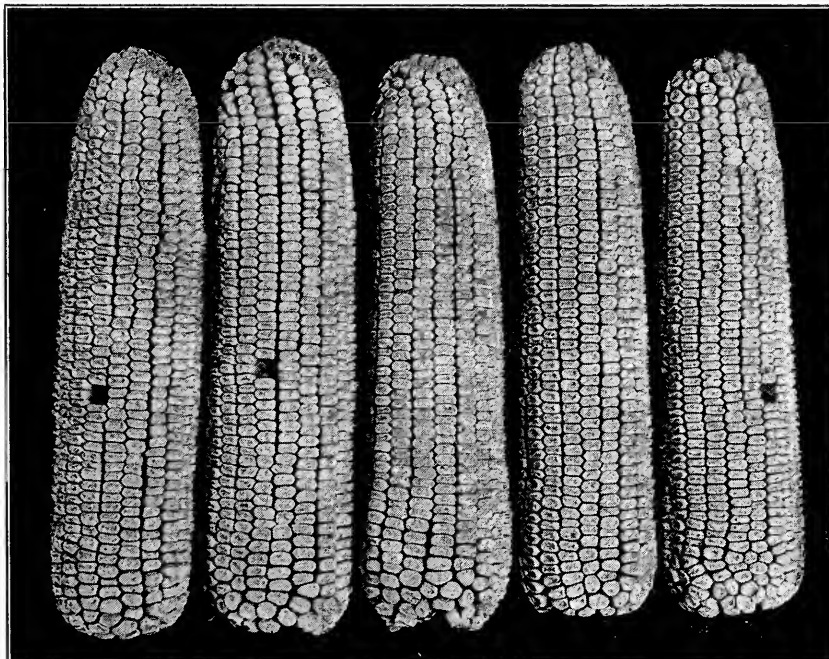
Price: Per bushel, \$5.00, ear or shelled



Yellow Rose

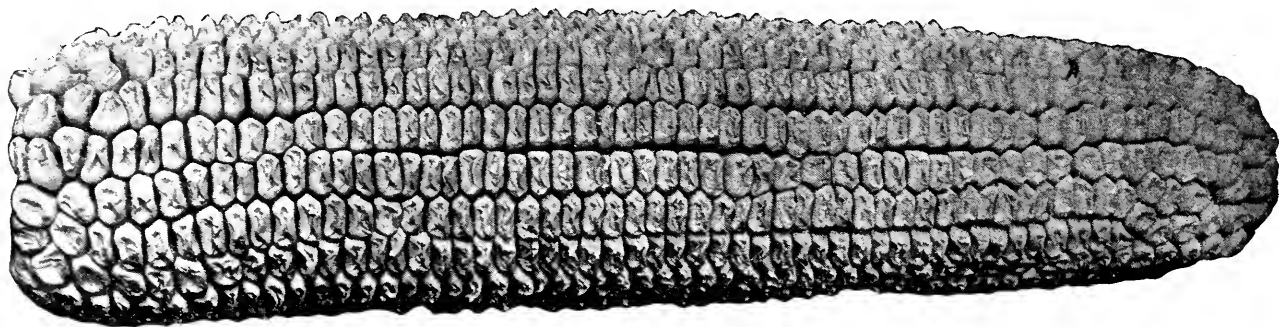
Zeller's Improved Silver Mine

A White Dent Corn Possessing the Characteristics and Strong Qualities of the Yellow Dent



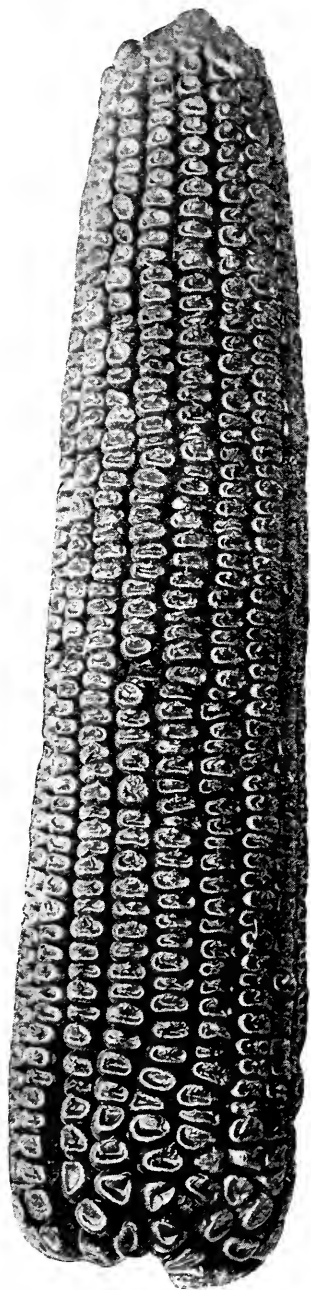
There are a great many farmers who prefer a white corn. We have to offer them the Silver Mine, which is considered the very best white dent corn. It is grown under the same careful supervision as our yellow corn, and has the characteristics of deep grains, close spaced rows, and remarkable shelling qualities, frequently showing as low as eight pounds of cobs to the bushel. It is adapted to all portions of the corn belt, but for the northern portions has the advantage of its quick maturing feature. The above illustration, taken from our stock, gives a good idea of the appearance of this corn. On thin or wornout land Silver Mine will do better than any other variety of white or yellow, and if planted on good soil will more than meet your expectations.

DESCRIPTION. Medium in height, from seven and one-half to ten feet, depends upon the quality of the soil. The foliage is not so heavy as on some other varieties, but for quantity and quality there is positively nothing in white corn

**Silver Mine**

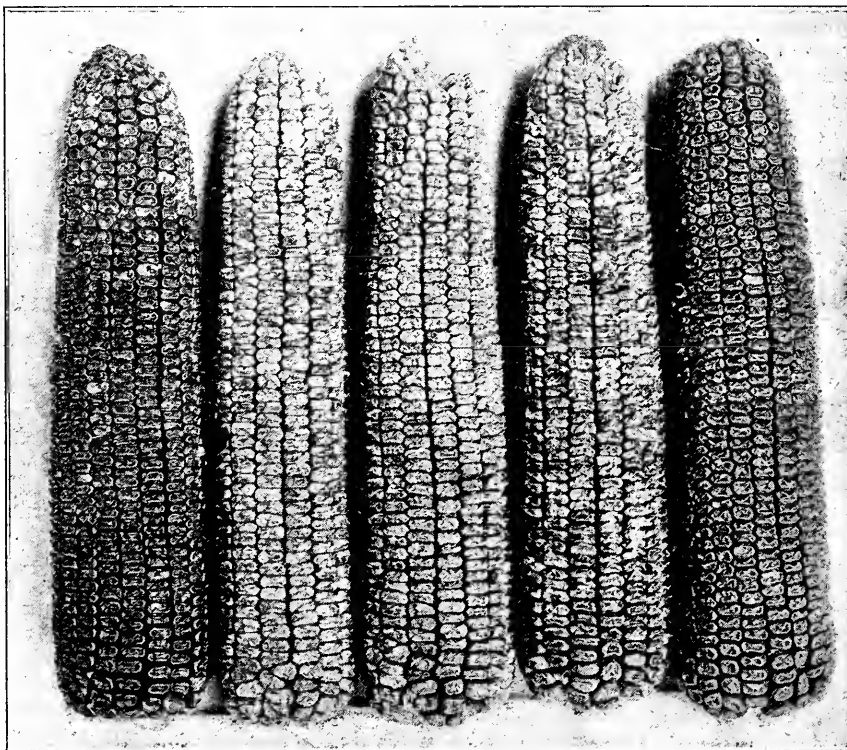
There is a prejudice in the minds of some farmers against white corn. For many years it was thought that white corn lacked some essential elements that were contained in the yellow, but that theory has been exploded. By careful breeding and selection we have produced a strain of this corn which contains all the feeding qualities found in any other variety. The ears are about three and one-half or four feet from the ground, just the right height for easy picking. One peculiarity which will be noticed in going over the fields is that there are no barren stalks, every one has an ear and many have two good ears. Ears are from eight to ten inches in length and very uniform in size and shape with eighteen to twenty straight rows of pure white kernels on a small white cob. In the last fourteen years we have won many prizes on this corn.

Price: Per bushel, \$5.00, ear or shelled.



Zeller's Improved Calico

A Large Early Maturing Variety Developed Especially for Purpose of Drouth Resisting and Early Feeding

**Calico**

Zeller's Improved Calico, shown in cut on this page, is an early corn, earlier than the large dent varieties. It is always very popular as an early feeding corn. It is a great drouth resister and will do better on old and thin soil than most any other variety, while on good soil it will yield 60 to 70 bushels per acre. We have been raising and improving this corn for years.

DESCRIPTION. Zeller's Improved Calico does not grow as rank as Reid's Yellow Dent or Silver Mine; it grows from seven to ten feet in height; is very stocky, with heavy foliage, making an excellent fodder or ensilage corn. Ears are from three to four feet from the

ground. In color it is white and red, deep kernel and small cob; contains a high per cent of oil and protein, making it very valuable as a feeding corn. It will adapt itself to most any soil or climate and has very few barren stalks. In the last five or six years there has been a great demand for this corn and we have shipped seed all over the corn belt. We have won first on this corn for other than white or yellow at two National Shows—one held at Columbus, Ohio, the other at Dallas, Texas—besides winning at the State Corn Shows and at the State Fair.

Price: Per bushel, \$5.00, ear or shelled.

Golden Glow (Wisconsin No. 12)

Here is the corn that you northern fellows have been looking for—something earlier than Silver King or Murdock Yellow Dent and yet large enough to make it a profitable variety for general culture. This corn was originated by the University of Wisconsin.

DESCRIPTION. Golden Glow is a cross of Wisconsin No. 8 and Toole's North Star, the idea being to produce a corn combining the extreme earliness of the former with the larger ears and deeper kernels of the latter. It is pure golden yellow, most attractive in color and appearance; ears are fairly large, averaging about eight inches in length, symmetrical in shape, with well-filled tips, kernels of good length for such an early variety.

Price: Per bushel, \$5.00, ear or shelled.



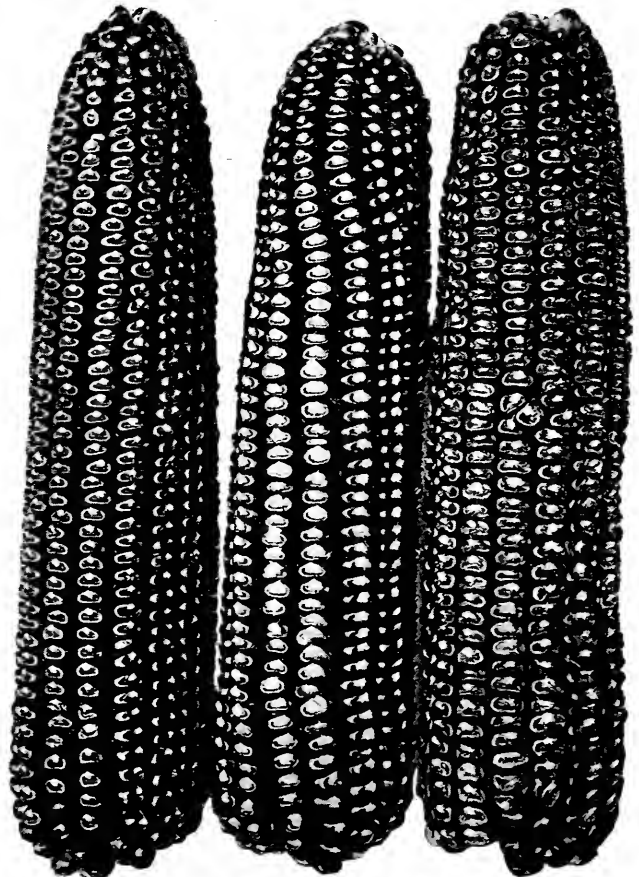
Golden Glow.

Zeller's Northwestern Dent

Zeller's Northwestern Dent Corn is in a class by itself, both as to appearance and earliness. It is a cross between a red flint corn and a white dent corn and has red kernels with white caps and shadings. To some this red color is objectionable, but its extreme earliness and productiveness more than offset this. No other variety is as extensively grown in North Dakota and northern sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin as Northwestern Dent. Under ordinary conditions Northwestern Dent will mature in 85 to 90 days. It yields from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. The ears are of good size, being seven to nine inches long bearing 12 to 14 rows of kernels. The stalks average from 7 to 8 feet in height bearing ears about 3½ feet from the ground, admitting use of corn harvester. As a silo corn this Northwestern Dent Corn is very desirable for it is very leafy and produces an unusually large amount of good fodder.

We strongly recommend this corn for northern sections and for late planting where an extremely early heavy yielding corn is desired.

Price: Per bushel, \$5.00, ear or shelled.



Zeller's Northwestern Dent

Zeller's Earliest Dent

A Very Early Dent Corn That Can Be Successfully Grown Farther North Than Any Other Dent Variety.

It ripens very early even in the northern states. It also matures perfectly in 85 days and is very frequently safe from frost in 75 days. Very hardy, ears of uniform size, too small for a main crop, but right size for stock feeding; small cob; kernels set closely on cob and are long and compact. This variety is planted late when larger varieties could not possibly mature before frost.

Our supply of this new corn is limited, but it is the finest lot of seed of its kind we have ever been privileged to put out. It is small but it is all corn as you will see from the half-tone on this page.

Price: Per bushel, \$5.00, shelled.



Zeller's Earliest Dent

Longfellow Flint

This is one of the finest and most popular flint varieties known. It ripens in from 75 to 85 days and is very prolific. It is grown very extensively in the extreme north.

DESCRIPTION. Ears are cylindrical in shape, very long, color rich and glossy yellow, weight of seed sixty pounds to the measured bushel. The kernels are large and wide and the cob very small. The stalks average about seven and a half feet in height and the ears about three feet from the ground.

Price: Per bushel, \$4.50, shelled and graded.

Sanford's White Flint

This is one of the standard varieties of flint corn, ripening in from 75 to 85 days, and is very productive. This variety has given excellent results in Minnesota and the Dakotas and has proven a very popular variety wherever grown, especially for ensilage and soiling purposes, as the stalks are quite leafy.

DESCRIPTION. Sanford's White Flint is an eight rowed white variety with ears averaging from ten to twelve inches in length, two to two and one-half inches in diameter, cob small, the kernel large and broad. The stalks grow very tall and usually have two to three ears on each stalk.

Price: Per bushel, \$4.50, shelled and graded.



Longfellow Flint.



Sanford's Flint

Our Improved Early Yellow Flint

This variety of flint corn has been bred up by us especially for the purpose of meeting the demands of our customers who are located in such a latitude that they must have a corn which will mature in from 75 to 85 days. This corn is especially adapted to the Northwest and New England states. It is often used here in the corn belt for replanting.

DESCRIPTION. Our Improved Early Yellow Flint is an eight rowed flint variety with ears ranging from ten to twelve inches in length and one and one-half inches in diameter. It is extremely well filled at both butt and tip and the kernels are large, broad and of a very distinct yellow color.

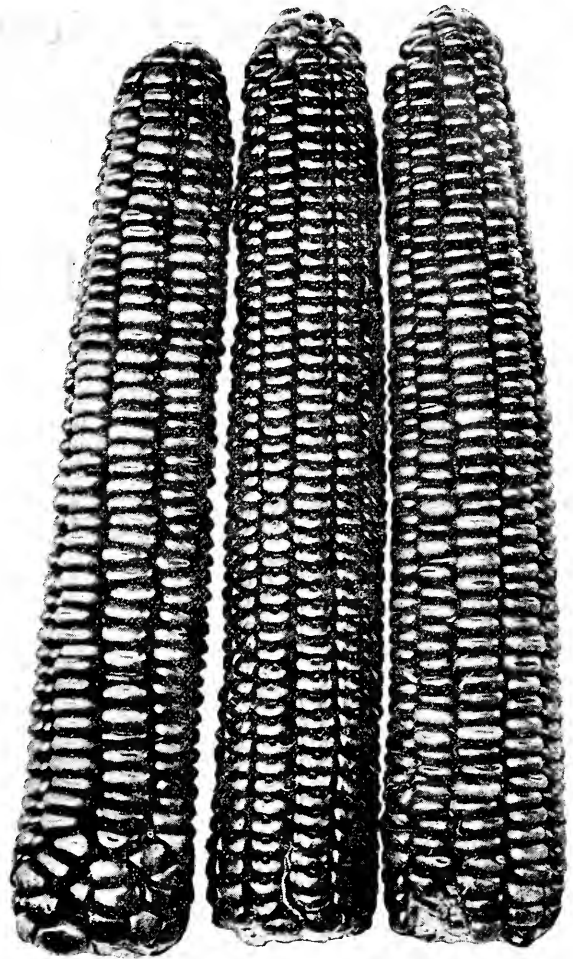
Price: Per bushel, \$4.50, shelled and graded.

Sweet Corn

A rich warm soil is best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant in hills 3 to 3½ feet each way or drill in rows, placing the seeds about 8 inches apart in the rows. The first planting should be made as soon as the danger of frost is past, and successive plantings should be made every two weeks till about the middle of July. Give frequent thorough cultivations until just before the tassels begin to shoot. One quart will plant about 225 hills; one-third bushel per acre.

Zeller's Golden Bantam

This is the tines sweet corn in cultivation in every respect. The most popular variety both for the home garden and for the market garden. Golden Bantam is extremely early and very hardy permitting early planting. The stalks are about 4 feet high, bearing two to three ears, 5 to 7 inches long and completely covered with eight rows of grains. This is without a doubt the sweetest, richest and most tender of all sweet corn and remains in fine table condition for long time. When



Our Improved Early Yellow Flint.

ready for use the grains are a golden yellow in color.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Zeller's Early Minnesota

This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early varieties for the market and home garden. The stalks grow a little taller than the Golden Bantam and the ears a little larger, being from 7 to 8 inches long and covered with eight rows of broad kernels. This corn is very sweet and tender and does not shrink much in drying. The size and beauty of the ears give it a ready sale even when the market is overstocked.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Stowell's Evergreen

This is recognized everywhere as the standard main crop variety. It is hardy, large growing and productive. The corn is tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition for use. Our stock is of the best quality grown from selected ears.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Country Gentleman

One of the most delicious of all sweet corns. It is extremely productive, the stalks averaging 3 ears, sometimes having as many as five. The small, irregular kernels are very deep and pure white in color. Ears average nine inches in length. It is a late main crop sweet corn, which should have a place in every home garden, as well as in the market gardener's field. Our seed stock of this variety is especially fine.

Price: Pkt. 10c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.



Zeller's Country Gentleman Sweet Corn

Zeller's Black Mexican

This corn, when in condition for table use, cooks remarkably white, but the ripe grain is black or bluish black. It is unsurpassed in tenderness and fine quality. For family use we consider it the most desirable second early sort. Stalks grow about six feet high and bear two to three ears per stalk.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Zeller's Peep-O'Day

The two points of this new corn are its extraordinary earliness and sweetness. It is also very productive, the stalks bearing from two to five ears. They are very small and have scant foliage which permits of their being planted very close together.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Pop Corn

Pop corn can be grown to advantage in a commercial way and no farm or garden is complete without a few rows of this delicious confection, for who does not recall with pleasure bleak winter evenings enlivened by a dish of pop corn. In parts of Iowa they are growing pop corn almost exclusively as a free crop and are receiving better prices for it each year. It can be planted at least

twice as thick as other varieties of corn and it matures very early. Very often there is good money in little things which, because they are small, people are apt to overlook. Pop corn is one of these.

There are several varieties but the following varieties have done the best for us in the past.

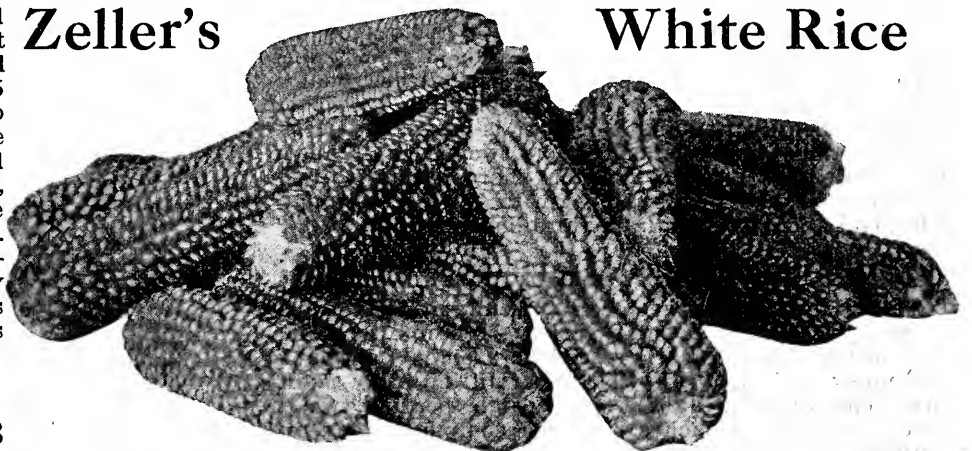
This variety of pop corn is an old and tried corn. It is the heaviest yielder of all and of very good quality. The stalks grow from 5 to 6 feet tall and produce two to three ears each. The ears are about 6 inches long and covered from butt to tip with long, hard, flinty kernels. When popped the kernels are very large and tender. We recommend this variety especially for its large yielding ability and its popping qualities. Besides this it will yield from 8 to 10 tons of good fodder.

Price: Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

ZELLER'S TOM THUMB (Dwarf)

The Tom Thumb is a dwarf growing white pop corn. It is a heavy yielder, each stalk producing two to four ears, and is a very attractive corn. It is ready for popping soon after husking and does not have to dry for

Zeller's



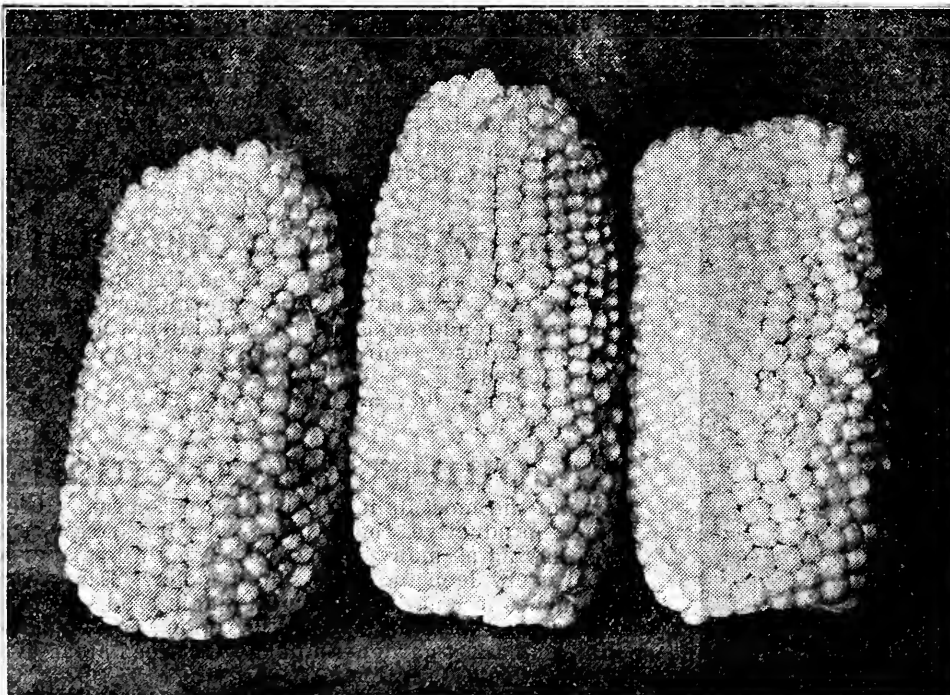
Zeller's White Rice Pop Corn

several weeks as do the larger varieties. It is almost hullless and when popped is very little hard center. The ears are very uniform in size and nearly white in color.

Price: Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.10.

White Rice

Zeller's Golden Bantam Pop Corn



Mushroom Pop Corn

The best corn for home use.

This is the smallest pop corn in existence. It is very prolific, producing three to five ears per plant. The stalks do not exceed three feet in height and the ears from 1¾ to 2½ inches in length. The kernels are but very little larger than a kernel of rice, of a handsome, lustrous light golden color and pops without leaving any hard center.

Price: Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c.

Mushroom Pop Corn

The new variety shown above derives its name from the shape; when popped the grains are very large and tender. It is very prolific, bearing two and three ears to the stalk.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.

Zeller's Japanese Hulless

This is a comparatively new variety of pop corn and is the very best pop corn that grows. This is a very prolific corn and does well on all kinds of soil. Stalks grow about 5 feet high and produce two to three ears per stalk. The ears are of good size and the kernels are small but extremely long and pure white in color. The thing that especially recommends this wonderful variety is its excellent popping qualities. It pops out

the largest, fluffiest, tenderest grains of any variety and there is absolutely no hard center or hull to it. Try some of this corn in your garden this year and you will plant nothing else hereafter. Seed of this wonderful variety is scarce. We have a limited supply of excellent seed, so order early.

Price: Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c.

Zeller's Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

These potatoes are grown in the Red River valley and will produce you larger, earlier and more marketable crops than seed grown farther south.

Ideal seed potatoes must come up to the following requirements. As is well known the potato crop was very short the past season. We have a good stock at present but urge our customers to order early as there will be a large demand this spring for good seed potatoes.

NORTHERN GROWN.

Experience has taught us that northern grown potatoes will stand more unfavorable weather conditions and mature earlier than southern stock.

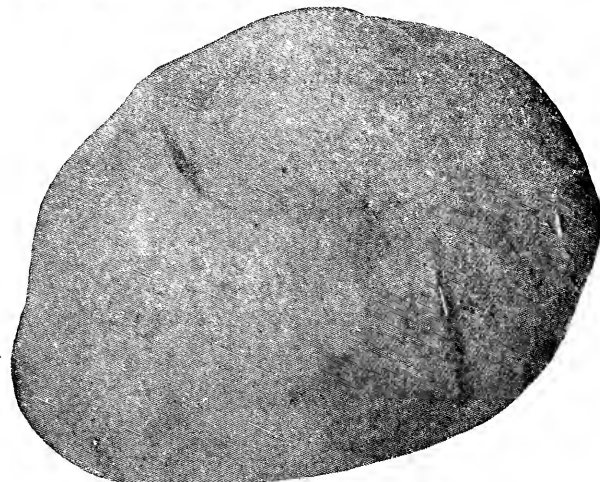
OUR POTATOES ARE CAREFULLY GRADED AND SORTED.

Don't plant culls for seed. It is just as important to plant good specimens as it is in planting good seed corn. You will get bigger, better crops by planting the most perfect specimens. "Like begets like."

Red River Early Ohios

Money-Makers—No Waste in Peeling—Easy to Dig.

Skin flesh colored, flesh pure white. Matures about one week earlier than any other early varieties. Potatoes all run good marketable size, very few small ones and the shape is so even they sell on sight. The small shallow eyes reduce the waste in peeling to a minimum. It requires less work and expense to grow



Red River Early Ohios

than most varieties—the vines are upright, allowing easy and thorough cultivation and the tubers are set in a compact lump near the surface so that digging is easy. Ohios do well on any soil that will raise potatoes at all and yields of from 300 to 500 bushels per acre are not uncommon. Our Red River strain will mature two weeks earlier than seed grown further south.

Price: ½ bu., \$2.25; 1 bu., \$4.00.

Zeller's Irish Cobblers

Next to Early Ohio Irish Cobbler is the Most Popular Early Potato.



Zeller's Irish Cobblers

Irish Cobbler has been for some years the most famous early potato in the east. It is raised extensively by the truckers there to supply the eastern market and from there its popularity has spread throughout the whole United States.

It is a most excellent early variety, maturing good sized tubers seven weeks from time of planting. It has the remarkable characteristic of producing very few, if any, small tubers, all the tubers being of marketable size. The vines make short, upright growth so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. The flesh is pure white with a clean, smooth white skin and in quality they are excellent, cooking very dry and mealy. They are splendid peelers and a first class sort worth the attention of all the potato growers.

Price: ½ bu., \$2.25; 1 bu., \$4.00.

Bliss' Triumph

Bliss' Triumph is the standard extra early potato. We are all familiar with it as sold at the grocers when the first new potatoes are shipped in. The tubers are nearly round, smooth, medium in size and reddish pink in color.

Our Triumphs are unexcelled. They are all Red River grown and will produce you an early crop of fine potatoes. They are unexcelled for home garden or early market garden. Order early as our stock is limited.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.25; 1 bu., \$4.00.



Bliss' Triumph.

Carmen

A Medium Late Variety of Good Quality.

Carmen is always found in the list of the best varieties of potatoes. It is a large, white, smooth potato, shallow eyed and the flesh is pure white in color. Always does so well and brings such good prices for its fine appearance that it is a general favorite. It yields large crops of fine, large, smooth potatoes even under the most unfavorable conditions. It grows a very strong, upright top with dark colored stalks and purple blossoms and is little affected by drought, blight or bugs. The clean white appearance and the good cooking qualities of the Carmen makes it a favorite on the market. We have only a limited supply of this variety, so order early if you want any of this variety.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.25; 1 bu., \$4.00.



Carmen

Zeller's Improved Rural New Yorker

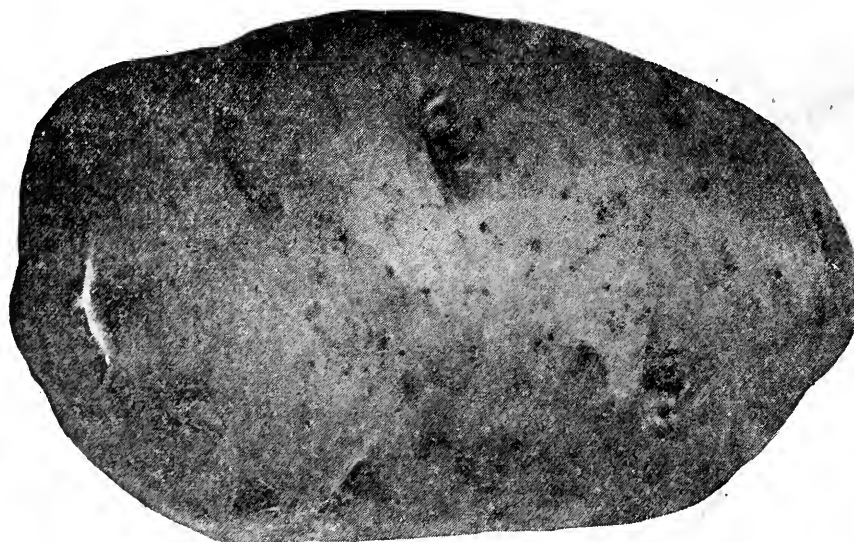
Rural New Yorker Has Been the Standard Late Variety.

The Rural New Yorker is more largely grown in the potato growing states than any other late potato, and is the type of potato preferred on the markets. They are large and unusually smooth with a few shallow eyes, skin white as is also the flesh which is of su-

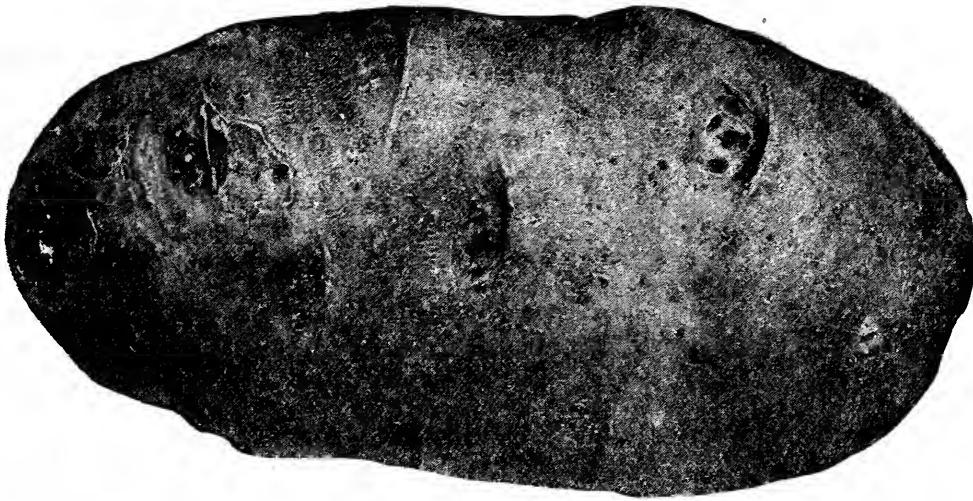
perior quality. They are medium late and the best drought resister.

This is a potato that should specially recommend itself to those who want the best to be had in a medium late market potato.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.25; 1 bu., \$4.00.



Zeller's Improved Rural New Yorker



Green Mountain

Green Mountain

Medium late in season, vines dying down early in fall. This is the best variety for loose and muck soils. Especially adapted for northern states, but do exceptionally well in southern and central states. Give big crops not alone because of productiveness, but because compact small vines allow close planting and cultivation. The potatoes are always large and well

shaped with seldom any small ones. Skin is creamy white, a little russeted and cooking qualities are excellent, being very white and mealy when cooked. The eyes are shallow and the potato is flattened and round to oblong in shape.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.25; 1 bu., \$4.00.



Sir Walter Raleigh

Sir Walter Raleigh

Brings the Highest Main Crop Price. Finer Grained and Whiter Flesh Than Any Other Variety.

Sir Walter Raleigh is a perfect main crop potato and is a seedling of Rural New Yorker. Good size, hardly ever any small ones, nearly round in shape, skin pure white, eyes few and very shallow. Potatoes never scabby or pronged and a great blight resister. A sure yielder where others fail in clay soils and

other soils. It can be justly claimed that Sir Walter Raleigh is the whitest fleshed and finest grained potato on the whole list of main crop varieties. On trial grounds of the Rural New Yorker it proved the best and heaviest cropper of 49 varieties. It is the type of potato bringing the highest price on every market and it yields well.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.25; 1 bu., \$4.00.



Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass

The Crop that Does Well Where All Others Fail

Sudan grass is undoubtedly one of the most wonderful crops ever introduced into this country and it will be the means of reclaiming more land than has ever been reclaimed by a single crop. While Sudan grass grows in almost any soil and almost any climate, it is especially adapted to the arid and semi-arid regions of the Southwest. It belongs to the sorghum family, but is more slender in manner of growth and more nearly resembles the true grass. It stools enormously. It grows from four to seven feet tall and makes a greater yield under poor conditions than any other forage crop. Weather conditions seem to have little effect on it. It will produce from 2 to 4 cuttings of very choice hay of from a ton and one-half to three tons per acre at each cutting.

We have grown this great dry weather crop on our own farm and know what we are talking about when we say it is the greatest crop of its kind ever grown. We know that if you sow Sudan once you will sow it every year.

BE SURE AND SOW TRUE SUDAN.

Much of the seed upon the market is mixed with Johnson Grass, especially Southern grown seed from districts where Johnson Grass is becoming an awful pest, so be sure to use seed from a reliable grower.

We have an extra good lot of seed which we wish to especially recommend to you as it was grown in Iowa and we know the land from which this crop came to be absolutely free from obnoxious weeds of all kinds.

Price: 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.60; 25 lbs. and over, 25c per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass

With the prices of land advancing as it is at the present time, we must make our pastures better and better in order to produce the maximum amount of pork and mutton on a given acre. No other grass will prove as valuable for establishing a permanent pasture as Kentucky Blue Grass. It is the king of grasses. It stands head and shoulders above them all when it comes to a permanent pasture. No stock farm can afford to be without a Blue Grass pasture. That is the source of a permanent income. It is not only the most palatable of the pasture grasses, but it is the most nutritious and is richer in protein and other extract than any other grass. The seed we are offering you is strictly reliable in every respect. It has been carefully handled to maintain its germinating qualities, and we are making a price below what many are asking for inferior seed stock. Send for samples.

EXTRA FANCY KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This grade of seed weighs from 21 to 23 pounds to the measured bushel. It is extra fancy new crop seed, and

we guarantee its germination.

Price: 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.40; 10 lbs., \$4.50.



Medium Red Clover

This is regarded as the most valuable of the clover family. It is sometimes called June clover and is a dependable, all-round variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year; the first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay, the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of from eight to twelve pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It pays always to buy the best quality of clover seed which can be obtained, even though the first cost is twice as much as cheaper seed it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most expensive, not only on account of

less hay or seed being produced, but from the fact that one's land becomes infested with weed seed which decreases its value. It has been demonstrated that crops following a growth of clover are larger and of better quality than when grown on land that has produced the same crop for a number of years. Clover should be rotated with grain crops every three to five years. The small nodules or bacteria which cling to the rootlets possess the power to draw nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil where it is most needed and where it can be drawn upon by subsequent crops. Sow Red Clover seed and plenty of it.

Price: 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00; 25 lbs., \$16.00.

Write for prices in larger quantities.

Alfalfa

"A Hog's Idea of Heaven"—Coburn.



Alfalfa

The United States Department of Agriculture says Alfalfa at two years adds \$100 to the value of every acre on which it grows. There is no state in the Union in which alfalfa cannot be successfully grown. It enriches the soil and will produce from three to five cuttings of the finest hay per year. As a soil builder the Iowa Experiment Station claims that an acre of alfalfa adds over twice as much nitro-

gen to the land as an acre of red clover. Nitrogen is an important element in the soil and the one most likely to give out. Alfalfa does not take nitrogen from the soil because it gets its nitrogen from the atmosphere. One of the most important characteristics of alfalfa is the long tap root frequently extending fifteen or more feet into the soil. Unlike most farm crops, alfalfa makes nearly all of its growth below ground the first season. The deep-growing roots penetrate the sub-soils and bring to the top soil the phosphorus and potash stored below, making them available as plant food for the succeeding crop. After the great roots decay they form passages for air and water, besides leaving openings for the roots of the next crop. Our alfalfa is northern grown seed and the best that can be obtained.

Price: 1 lb., 55c; 10 lbs., \$5.25; 25 lbs., \$12.50.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sweet Clover

ALFALFA'S TWIN SISTER



Sweet Clover

WHITE BLOSSOM OR BOKHARA. Melilotus Alba. This lives two years and then dies. It is the best variety commonly referred to when "Sweet Clover" is mentioned and is the best for general use.

It is an erect branch-

ing biennial plant with woody stems, the first season growing 1½ to 3 feet high and developing a large root, in which is stored food material for the second season's growth. The growth the second season usually reached a height of 4 to 7 feet. It bears flowers and seed the second season and then the plant dies, so it is readily controlled by cutting before it goes to seed, which will prevent any seed being self sown.

CULTURE. Sow the seed at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre, with a nurse crop of grain, or alone, in well-prepared fields in April or May. Cover the seed very lightly. It may follow a cultivated crop by preparing the seed-bed with surface-working implements. If the soil is plowed, this should be done several weeks before seeding. Sweet clover requires a very firm, compact soil.

Sweet Clover is a legume having the same bacteria on its roots that grow on Alfalfa. Consequently it supplies nitrogen to the soil and prepares the way for Alfalfa.

Some authorities advise inoculating Sweet Clover just as you would Alfalfa, by using soil from land where Sweet Clover is growing, or by treating the seed with "Nitrogen." By either method one can be sure of having plenty of the nitrogen germs in the soil which will tend to give the plants a good start. Wherever Sweet Clover grows wild, this is usually unnecessary.

WHERE TO PLANT. Sweet clover is especially valuable for building up worn out soils. It is not advisable to plant it where Red Clover or Alfalfa flourishes, as these crops are commonly more valuable to the grower. However, some farmers are planting Sweet Clover in preference to other crops for pasture.

It grows in a variety of soils—heavy, light, wet or dry, almost anywhere except in acid soil. But it does best on a firm, well drained soil, which is rich in lime and delights in exposed subsoils, and stony situations.

The Montana Experiment Station recommends it for improving alkali soils. It is splendid green manure crop for plowing under as it supplies so much humus and nitrogen to the soil. Growers report extra large yields of corn and other crops following Sweet Clover.

HAY AND PASTURE. From many states come glowing reports of the value of Sweet Clover for hay and pasture. After acquiring the taste, stock often prefer it to other pasture. A farmer near Minneapolis experiences great difficulty in keeping his cattle away from it, as they frequently break down the fence to feed upon the tender growth before it is ready to cut.

It is usually possible to get one cutting of Sweet Clover the first year and two good hay crops the second; or hay and pasture, or one hay crop and one seed crop. It is a splendid feed, about equal to Alfalfa.

Price: 1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.25; 25 lbs., \$10.00.

Cow Peas

NORTHERN GROWN. Furnishes good pasture for cattle, sheep and swine, may be used for soiling or hay, but for the two purposes last named it is a little difficult to handle. It has great power to enrich the land by putting in nitrogen drawn from the air, and since it may be grown as a catch crop, an immense future lies before it in enriching the soils. When pastured by cattle, the early pods should be well formed before turning in the stock. When pastured by swine, the crop should be allowed to get nearly ripe. When plowed under as a fertilizer, the plowing should be done when the plants are in full bloom.

They are able to grow on nearly all soils except those that remain wet all summer. However, in the Northwest sandy and loamy soils are preferable.

Cow Peas are usually sown broadcast at the rate of four to six pecks per acre. When drilled, two to three pecks are usually sufficient when the rows are far enough apart to permit cultivation.

Write for prices.

Soy or Soja Beans

NORTHERN GROWN. Valuable for hay or soiling, food for cows, hogs and sheep pasture, also green manure. They resemble the navy bean in general appearance. Like clover they are great soil enrichers, gathering in nitrogen from the air and storing it in the soil. Many tests show that they may be grown wherever corn will ripen. The Northern Grown Beans are hardier and mature earlier than the Southern grown. They should be planted after corn in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with six to eight plants to the foot of row, if grown for the beans, requiring about one-half bushel of seed per acre. When grown for hay, it is preferable to plant the rows closer together or sow broadcast, at the rate of 40 pounds per acre.

Prices.

Medium Yellow: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.75; 1 bu., \$6.25; over 5 bu., \$6.00 bu.

Early Brown: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.75; 1 bu., \$6.25; over 5 bu., \$6.00 bu.

Ito San: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.75; 1 bu., \$6.25; over 5 bu., \$6.00 bu.

Black Ebony: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.75; 1 bu., \$6.25; over 5 bu., \$6.00 bu.

Field Peas

"Peas could be made to bring more nitrogen to the soils of this country every year than is now purchased annually by the farmers at the cost of millions."—Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The above statement, coming as it does from a reliable source, gives the progressive farmers of this great Northwest something to think about. Grain has been grown year after year on many farms, sapping the life and fertility of the soil. Here is a crop which is not only profitable but will return to the land the much needed nitrogen. Peas are second only to Clover in their soil enriching properties and can be grown under almost any condition of soil or climate. There is always a ready market for Peas, or they can be profitably ground and fed to stock. The vines make rich, nutritious hay. If fed to milch cows, when green they increase the flow of milk. Peas are a paying crop and can be profitably planted in many ways. First. When sown alone about three bushels are required to the acre. They can be matured and threshed when dry. The yield will vary from 30 to 60 bushels an acre.

Second. Peas and Oats are frequently sown together, using $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of Peas and 2 bushels of Oats an acre. By so doing a double crop can be secured. They can be threshed at one time and readily separated in cleaning.

Third. They can be sown along or with Oats and fed green. It is surprising the amount of fodder which is produced in this way. If sown together sow Peas first and plow under four inches; then drill in the Oats.

Fourth. For plowing under when Peas and Oats are sown together and each are "in milk," they are nearly equal in value to Clover, used in the same way, to enrich the soil.

CANADA FIELD PEAS, YELLOW. Height of vine $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet. This is a standard variety of Field Peas and needs no special description. This variety is extensively grown in Canada, Wisconsin and other Pea growing sections, and has a large sale, not only for agricultural purposes, but for use in soups. It is also fine for Pigeons and Poultry.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.50; 1 bu., \$6.00.

CANADA FIELD PEAS, GREEN. Height of vine $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet. Of the same general character as Canada Yellow Field Peas. Used for the same purposes, but the seed is green in color instead of yellow.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.75; 1 bu., \$6.25.

Alsike or Swedish Clover

This is one of the hardiest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter kill. It will do better on Japanese.

moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is fine-stemmed and leafy and thus is quickly cured. It makes a very profitable seed crop in many sections of the northwest. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Prices: 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.25; 25 lbs., \$16.50.

Write for prices on larger quantities.



Medium Red Clover

Mammoth Red Clover

This grows much taller than Medium Red, with larger, leafier stalks. It makes good hay if cut soon enough, although it has a coarser stem than the Medium Red. Being a rank grower it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage and flower are darker than the Medium Red, and it ripens later and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy soil.

Prices: 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.50; 25 lbs., \$16.00.

Write for prices on larger quantities.



Timothy

There is no variety of tame grass as well known and that needs as little description. If cut in season which is at flowering time, it makes splendid hay, while for pasture it need not be recommended as almost every farmer knows when sown with red clover or alsike it makes a splendid mixture.

Prices:

Hungarian, Manitoba, Liberty, Japanese Millet Seed

Farmers interested in one of the best forage plants known to agricultural science will not overlook the patch of millet, which is invaluable to every stock raiser. The Zeller Company handles several different varieties of this seed, notable among which will be found Liberty Millet, Manitoba Millet, Hungarian and

**Hungarian****Manitoba****Liberty****Japanese**

CULTURE. Millet does best on rich soils, full of humus, or vegetable matter, where the seed bed is fine and well prepared. It is not suitable for stiff clay or cloddy soils, which would cost too much to prepare for this crop. When sown in hot weather Millet is especially good to subdue weeds. It is also used as a catch crop after early grain or a crop which fails.

Millets are sown about the same time that corn is planted but may be sown somewhat later if they are to be grown for hay or soiling. They should never be sown until continued warm weather is certain. None of the small seed varieties should be sown deeper than three-quarters of an inch if the ground is moist. The seed may be sown broadcast, or preferably with a narrow tread drill. Sow about 25 lbs. of seed per acre for hay and slightly less than that for seed. Moist clay soil requires more seed than light sandy soils since the seed does not germinate so well. The best seed is produced from Millet sown thinly in drills and cultivated between the rows. Millet should never be sown until the earth

is warm in the Spring and when continued warm weather is assured.

LIBERTY MILLET. The stems are single or few in number from each root, they grow large and stout, unbranching. The leaves are rather short, broad and stiff, the heads are often an inch in diameter and 6 to 8 inches long. The seeds are small, of a golden or yellow color. The illustration shows a grand stand of Liberty Millet. This will give a very heavy tonnage of first class feed. With thin seeding the stems become coarse and reed-like, therefore we recommend using a liberal quantity of seed.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; 1 bu., \$3.50; over 5 bu., \$3.25 per bu.

HUNGARIAN. (Dark Seed.) Often called Hungarian Grass. Many regard this as being better even than Liberty Millet, as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value.

**Liberty Millet Field**

It is especially valuable on account of requiring such a short season to make a fine crop of most excellent hay. For this reason it is much used as a catch crop. It can be sown as late as the 4th of July with good results, in ordinary seasons. It is much used for following such crops as early potatoes and barley for a crop of hay, thus giving two crops on the same land in one year. Also grown a green manuring crop to turn under, adding humus or fertility for future crops. Hungarian Millet does not grow so coarse as some other varieties, but still yields quite heavily, from two to four tons of hay to the acre being an ordinary crop. Hay is quite leafy, of very fine quality. Crop short and the supply of good seed is limited.

Prices: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; 1 bu., \$4.25; over 5 bu., \$4.00 per bu.

JAPANESE MILLET. Improperly called "Billion Dollar Grass." Entirely distinct from all other Millets. Stands up remarkably and yields enormous crops. When cured it makes good hay and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It

may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 lbs. an acre, but it is better to sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre. Cultivate until the plant is 18 inches high, when its rapid growth will smother all weeds. It does best on low, moist ground.

Prices: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.60; 1 bu., \$4.50; over 5 bu., \$4.00 per bu.

MANITOBA MILLET. This is grown for the same purpose for which other Millets are sown, and makes fair hay if cut very young. It, however, yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock, and is of special value for this purpose in sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. Seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It is very similar to the Early Fortune Millet, except that the seed is yellowish white in color. It will mature in about two months from sowing the seed.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.70; 1 bu., \$3.00; over 5 bu., \$2.80 per bu.

Dwarf Essex Rape



Dwarf Essex Rape

This is, beyond all question, the most popular and profitable of all forage plants, giving satisfaction everywhere. Dwarf Essex Rape can be grown to advantage on land which

has already produced an early maturing crop, such as oats, rye, or winter wheat. Farmers in all sections of the country have learned the great value of rape as a pasture or fodder plant, especially in seasons of severe drought, and everyone acquainted with its high feeding value would not be without rape another year.

Dwarf Essex Rape is a pasture plant for all kinds of live stock, sheep, cattle and swine; and is most valuable for fattening sheep. To provide an early pasture

for sheep and swine, it should be sown early in spring. As it grows very rapidly, the pasture will be ready in five weeks from the time of sowing. Unlike other forage plants, rape can be sown at any time during spring and summer, so a good pasture may be had whenever it is needed. Dwarf Essex Rape will prepare sheep and hogs for market better and in less time than any other forage plant. Spring pigs can easily be brought up to 200 lbs. in weight when six months old, if fed on rape.

Late in fall, when most pastures are barren, Dwarf Essex Rape yields splendid feed, as it is not injured by frost at all; and is relished so much by all stock, that as long as anything is left of the plants, stock may be pastured on it. Rape can be sown with grain, using three pounds per acre, to provide pasture for sheep after harvest. It may also be sown in corn when this is cultivated the last time. Good results are generally obtained for late fall pasture when Dwarf Essex is sown after the spring grain has been harvested. When sown broadcast, 5 to 6 lbs. may be sown per acre. We have only the genuine Dwarf Essex Rape.

Price: 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; over 25 lbs., 16c per lb.

Sugar Cane or Sorghum

ZELLER'S NORTHERN CROWN. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel seed to an acre. The best varieties for making Sorghum Syrup.

ZELLER'S NEW HONEY SYRUP CANE. The favorite syrup producer. As a syrup producer it has no equal, being exceedingly juicy and sweet, making from 300 to 600 gallons per acre, highly flavored. It grows 10 to 12 feet high, is very prolific, sometimes producing five to seven stalks from one seed. Matures about the middle of August to October, owing to time of planting, will keep green and stand, if desired, until killed by frost, allowing the farmer to take his own time to harvest for syrup. Also a splendid forage crop for green feeding, making excellent hay if sown in drills very thick, and may be planted any time between April and August.

Prices: 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs. or over, 20c; 10 lbs. or over, 18c.



Early Amber Cane

Zeller's Improved Early Amber

Successfully grown even in extreme northern latitude. Not only is it valuable for fodder and pasture purposes, but it makes a high grade cane syrup or sorghum.

Prices: 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs. or over, 20c; 10 lbs. or over, 18c.

Sugar Cane for Fodder

(Plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed to an acre.) Valuable for pasture, soiling green feed in cut form, as well as for feeding in dry state through the winter months.

Sugar Cane not only possesses high value in producing syrup, but as an addition to the daily ration for stock it is almost invaluable. City owners of horses have found that Sugar Cane added to the feed of their stock gives splendid conditioning and strengthening returns—more fat, more ability to stand hard work. Farmers who raise stock, even in a limited way, will find Sugar Cane in the stalk, a wonderful help in fattening and conditioning. It is not desirable as a full ration, but as an addition it beats all the stock foods in existence. It may be fed green to all kinds of stock with very profitable results. It can also be used to advantage as summer pasturage, and is especially satisfactory for sheep and hogs—for this purpose it should be sown or drilled thickly. When fed in the dried condition, handle about the same way as fodder corn. When grown for sugar or molasses the "heads" can be cut and stored and fed either dry or soaked, but the grain should be crushed or coarsely ground. Mixed with equal quantities of Oats, Peas or Soja Beans it makes an excellent food and a great substitute for corn. One of the most common uses of Cane Seed is as a feed for poultry; it is highly prized and is especially recommended for laying hens.

Price: 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Zeller's Superior Early Kaffir Corn



Kaffir Corn not only produces a foliage of excellent forage quality but seed is, as a grain, almost if not quite equal to Indian Corn, practical farmers and scientists affirm, while it is successfully and profitably grown on land high or low, rich or poor, and whether the season is wet

or dry. Easily yielding two crops of fodder in a season.

Plants attain a height of from 6 to 10 feet, straight and upright. Stems have a stalky tendency and produce numerous wide leaves. The stalks do not harden as do other fodder crops, but keep green, brittle and juicy. A most excellent fodder, either green or dry, being highly relished by all stock. It should be sown in rows, about 3 feet apart, planting 6 inches in the rows. Use 10 to 15 lbs. of seed per acre. Its wonderful qualities are unaffected, even as far north as Dakota. It is immensely productive and does well everywhere. A notable peculiarity of Kaffir Corn and one which makes it of unusual importance in regions of limited rainfall, is that its growth may be suspended, perhaps a month on account of severely dry weather, and then when the rains come it continues its growth almost the same as if there had been no interruption. Very choicest "Full of Life" seed of strong germination.

Price: 1 lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; 1 bu., \$4.00.

Jerusalem Corn

A new forage plant of great merit. Belongs to the non-saccharine sorghums, and was brought a few years ago from the arid plains of Palestine. It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons—even better than Kaffir Corn or Milo Maize. It grows several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on a stalk. Very valuable for feeding stock, and proves a gold mine for chicken feed. Plant five to ten pounds per acre.

Prices: 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; 1 bu., \$4.25.

Wonderful Milo Maize Corn

Excellent fodder plant for feeding. In a great many sections it is planted to the exclusion of all others. It will produce an amazingly large crop of the richest green fodder of superlative quality. It will grow anywhere. The seed is an excellent fattener, and is relished by all cattle, hogs, poultry, etc.

Price: 10 lbs., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; 1 bu., \$4.00.

Broom Corn

ZELLER'S IMPROVED SUPERIOR EVERGREEN. This is the most popular variety in the market. The original seed was secured in Tennessee, then bred and climated, thus making the brush of better quality. In growing it, all imperfect stalks are cut out and the brush is raised, and cultivated especially for seed.

Price: 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.75.

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN. Carefully selected and improved so that the brush is straight and long. Of finest quality; light green color turning to light yellow when allowed to get too ripe. Brush straight and long.

Price: 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.75.

OKLAHOMA DWARF. Grows from three to four feet high, with straight, smooth brush, principally used for making whisks and brushes, though can be used very nicely even for the larger brooms.

Price: 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.75.

BROOM CORN is one of the most profitable crops the farmer can grow if given proper attention. If you want full information about how to grow Broom Corn, write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin on Broom Corn.

Buckwheat

ZELLER'S GIANT JAPANESE. Entirely distinct from all other varieties. Has all the valuable characteristics of the Japanese Buckwheat, and in addition is earlier and will yield at least one-quarter more per acre. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich, dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre has been harvested of this variety, making it very profitable to raise. Choicest stock seed.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.00; 1 bu., \$5.00.

IMPROVED SILVER HULLED. This valuable variety is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Hulls, there being less waste, and it makes whiter, better and more nutritious flour than other varieties. It is productive and the grain meets with a ready sale, bringing high prices. Under favorable conditions it will yield 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Choicest stock seed.

Prices: 1 lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.00; 1 bu., \$5.00.



Feterita

Three Great Varieties of Oats

The Famous "Iowa 103," "The Kherson" and "The Green Russian" Offer Sufficient Variety to Suit Any Farmer.

KHERSON

The **KHERSON** is a small, yellow oat with a very thin hull, being practically all "meat" and a heavy weigher. It has a short stiff straw, very high in feeding value. Since its introduction a few years ago the Kherson has proved a big asset to the farmers of the Mississippi Valley, and, like the Iowa 103, it matures and is in shock before hot, dry weather. It matures in about eighty days, and is of a quality hard to beat for the heavy, rich soil of the corn belt. They give surprising yields, being a heavy variety, and a bushel usually overweighs from one to three pounds.

We can conscientiously advise our customers to try these oats, being assured of a good crop whether a wet or dry season.

Price: 1 bu., \$1.50; over 10 bu., \$1.40 per bu.

Feterita

The best forage crop for dry lands. This new grain was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture from British-Egyptian Sudan. It produces a stalk of medium height and size, bearing ten or twelve leaves of medium height and a large head well filled with pure white or bluish-white seeds. The grain is larger than Milo, is fully as soft and much whiter than Kaffir. Its feeding value is equal to either Kaffir or Milo. Feterita is an excellent drought resister. It stands erect, branches out from the root and matures 25 days earlier than Kaffir. Yields from 50 to 80 bushels per acre.

Price: 1 lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; 1 bu., \$4.00.

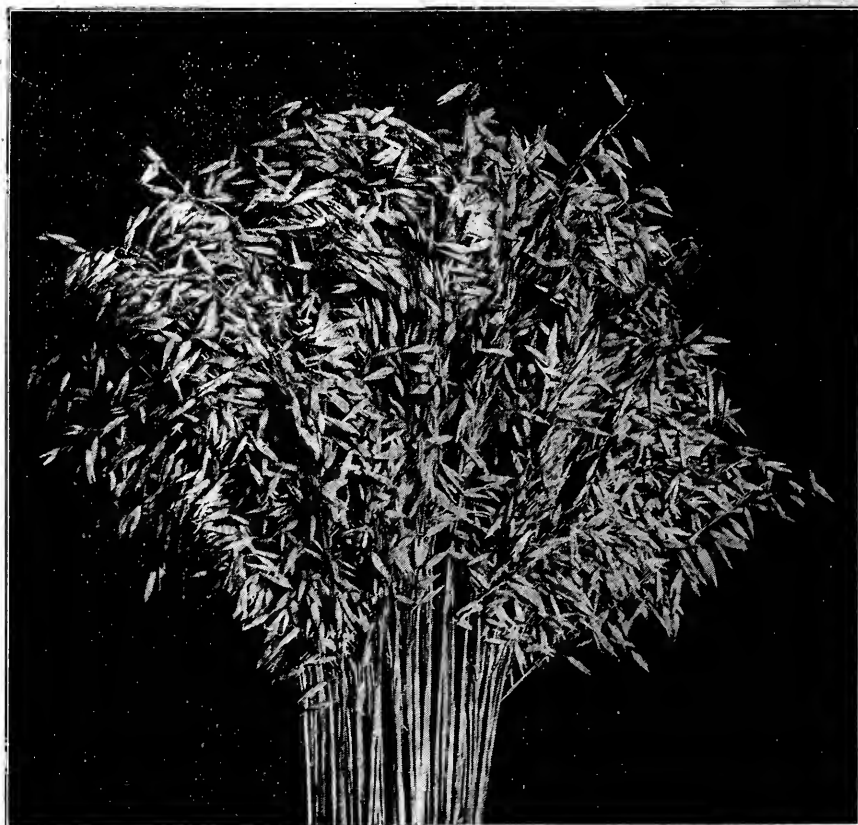
About Planting Oats

We strongly advise the use of a formaldehyde bath for all seed oats as a precaution against smut, although Zeller seed is from fields that have been treated by this method previous to planting. In this day of high-priced farm land it is important that the best results from oats be secured, and one of the safest and surest ways is to use every precaution to keep disease out of the fields.

Ground should be prepared as carefully for oats as for corn. Oats grow quite well on comparatively compact soils, so it is not necessary to go as deep in your seed bed preparation as for other cereals.

However, care should be used to get the seed in a uniform depth of not more than one inch; uniformly spread in broadcasting. Some claim an advantage in the drill method of planting, as uniformity is more easily secured not only as to spreading but in depth of planting as well. Drilled oats usually ripen more evenly than the broadcast system, an evidence of uniformity in planting.

In the larger varieties it is advisable to use from three to four bushels per acre in seeding. Smaller varieties do better on a planting of from two and a half to three bushels.



Sheaf of Kherston Variety of Oats, the Great Little Oat of the Corn Belt



Sheaf of Famous 103 Oats Developed by the Iowa Experiment Station, Under the Direction of Prof. L. C. Burnett

Iowa 103

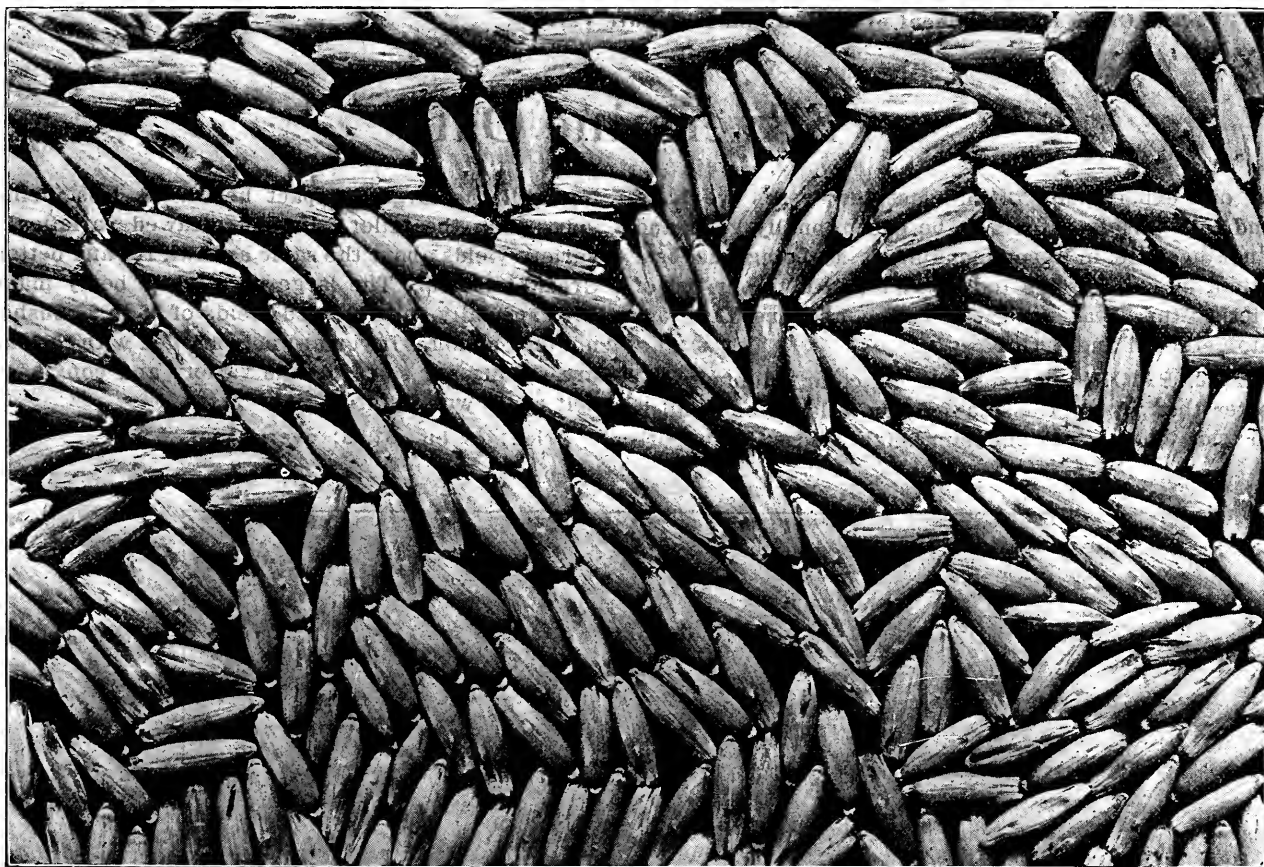
Developed by Prof. L. C. Burnett, of the Iowa Experiment Station.

A particularly early variety adapted to the middle west. This oat was developed from the well known Kherson oat and is pure white in color, therefore commanding a higher price on the market. The straw is medium in length and very stiff and tough, which makes it a very desirable variety on rich land as it does not lodge badly. The heads are very heavy and experiments show that it yields from 3 to 5 bushels more per acre than other varieties.

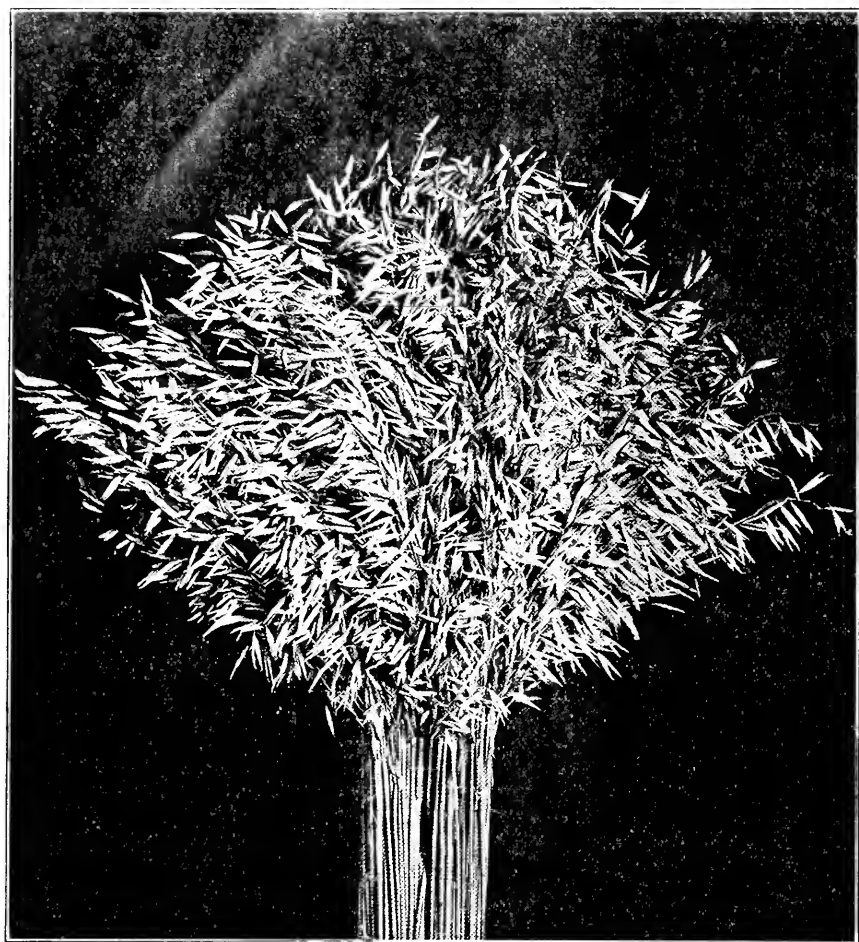
The fact that this is a very early variety of oats makes it especially valuable for two reasons. First, it is less liable to be caught by the hot, dry weather of July, a happening seriously detrimental to the crop of the middle west. Second, its earliness and rather scant foliage make it especially valuable as a nurse crop. The scant foliage gives the sun a chance to get to the clover and upon being removed gives the crop a chance to get well established and better able to stand the dry conditions of mid-summer.

Yields of 90 to 100 bushels are not uncommon. Mr. D. Wessling, of Grand Junction, Iowa, reports a yield of 100 bushels per acre. We have an excellent lot of these oats on hand—all carefully re-cleaned and tested for germination. They will please you in every way.

Price: 1 bu., \$1.55; over 10 lbs. at \$1.50.



Photograph of Sample of Famous "Iowa 103" Oats, Showing Shape of Kernels, etc.



The Green Russian Sheaf of Oats, a Standard Late Variety.

Green Russian Variety

The GREEN RUSSIAN ripens about a week later than the famous 103 mentioned elsewhere in this catalogue. It is a heavy yielder, the kernels being long and slim, with thin hull, large, meaty berry of yellowish color, straw not coarse but strong and stiff, and stands well in unfavorable weather. It is particularly adapted to the Northwest, and is guaranteed to give splendid results where properly planted. It produces more straw than any other variety, the advantage gain in "rough feed" being an item well worth considering by the farmer stock-raiser. It is a "smut resister" and this variety is generally free from the disease, even in localities where other kinds are hard hit. For a late yielder it cannot be excelled by any other kind on the market.

Price: 1 bu., \$1.50; over 10 bu., \$1.40.

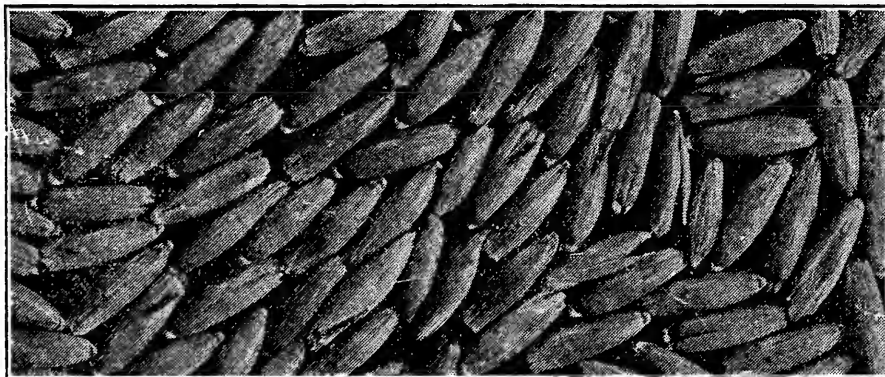
Silvermine Oats

In our experiments of the last few years we have found this variety of oats to be exceptionally good and do not hesitate in recommending it as being the best medium late oat grown today. We add it to our list of varieties this year with the full confidence that our customers will find it O. K.

DESCRIPTION. Berry white in color, plumper and shorter than Green Russian. Berry is large and hull is thin and light. Straw medium height and stiff, support-

ing well the large compact heads. Is less inclined to lodge than the taller, slimmer strawed varieties. This variety yields about the same as Iowa 103 and better than Green Russian. The large pure white berry make this oat especially valuable and yields of 75 to 95 bushels are not uncommon. If you are not satisfied with the oats you are raising try some of this variety and convince yourself of its wonderful merit.

Price: 1 bu., \$1.55; over 10 bu., \$1.50.



Wheat



The Red Cross Beardless Wheat, Originated by a Hand-crossing Between Turkey Red and Scotch Fife, Thereby Producing a Variety of Hardy and Prolific Quality.

The Turkey Red Variety of Winter Wheat, the Kind That Made Famous the Great and Best Brands of Flour Now Upon the American Market. A Bearded Wheat.

THE RED CROSS "cross" BEARDLESS gives the grower the winter resisting qualities of Turkey Red, the prolific and beardless qualities of the Scotch Fife. This wheat has a strong, stiff straw, and will not lodge under conditions that cause the Turkey Red to do so. The berry is much larger than Turkey Red, and while not as hard, is of good weight. On the Zeller farms in 1915, Red Cross made 43 bushels to the acre on ground where corn had been siloed, the ground double disced, and the wheat planted with a disc drill. A bushel and a half to the acre was used. Equally satisfactory results have been reported where the Red Cross had followed an oats crop.

Planting should be done under the same directions as given for Turkey Red which are good for most any variety of wheat. Where broadcasted two bushels of seed should be used to secure the best results. Red Cross is of rather more rank growth than Turkey Red, attaining a height of from three and a half to four feet.

Price: Write for prices.

TURKEY RED is one of the hardest wheats known. It will come through the winters of the Mississippi Valley when all other kinds freeze and die. It has been known to stand a temperature of 40 degrees below zero, and make a splendid crop in the spring. If you plant this wheat you will be agreeably surprised at harvest time, when you find that it has paid you the maximum profit possible to secure on farm land. Turkey Red is not as susceptible to disease as other more tender varieties. The Hessian fly does not bother Turkey Red as it does other kinds, experiments showing that this wheat has had a higher average under adverse conditions than any other kind. We have put out some excellent seed stock to some of the best growers in the country, from whom we will secure seed for next fall's planting.

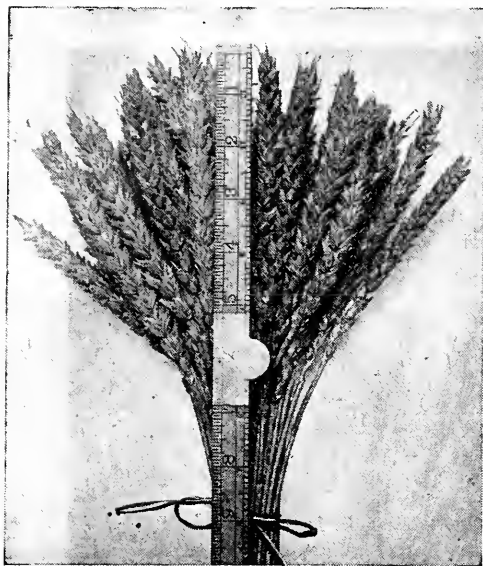
In Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska, Turkey Red should be planted from the middle of September to the 10th of October, to secure a good start before cold weather. Some earlier dates should be used north, and later dates farther south. Plant a bushel and a peck to the acre when drilled, two bushels when broadcasted. Prepare the field well and plant two inches deep.

Price: Write for prices.



Turkey Red Kernels.

Spring Wheat



Marquis Spring Wheat

THE NEW MARQUIS SPRING WHEAT. Remarkably early—very productive—best milling quality.

A new Canadian Wheat that created quite a sensation, being awarded the World's Champion Prize two years in succession. The Marquis Wheat was originated by the late Dr. Saunders on the Dominion

Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Ont., by breeding together the Red Fife with a very early Indian Wheat, the Red

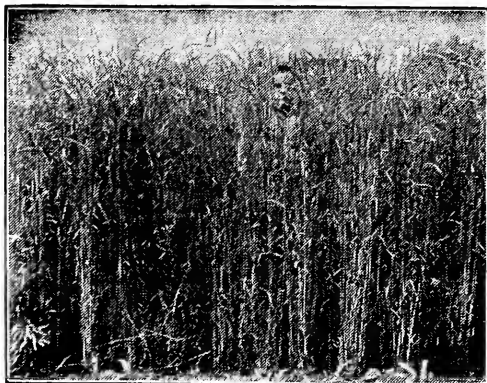
Calcutta; after a careful selection for a number of years to fix the type, it was sent to the different Canadian Experiment Farms, where it quickly made a name for itself on account of its earliness—it being about 10 days earlier than our Fife varieties, and its enormous yield—for it produces at least 10 to 15 bushels more than Red Fife. Both are bald except for a few short awns at the top of the head. In the threshed grain there is quite a difference, the Marquis being larger, shorter and bunter—wider and deeper increase, and of a deeper amber color.

Price: Write for prices.

MARCONI WHEAT, ARNAUTKA. On account of its extreme hardiness and great productiveness this variety should be sown more extensively in every section. Since it always yields more per acre than any other spring wheat, we advise every grain farmer to sow some of it each year, for most other varieties are more or less subject to rust, blight and smut, by which Marconi Wheat is not affected at all. The grains are rather large, very hard and glossy, often translucent, yellowish-white, occasionally inclining to a reddish color. It grows rather tall, with broad, smooth leaves, of a peculiar whitish color. The heads are compactly formed and are bearded. In our northern and northwestern states Macaroni Wheat should be sown in the spring. The grain being very large and not stooling very heavily, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels of seed are required per acre. We offer the best strain, best milling quality, but is also the heaviest yielder.

Price: Write for prices.

Rye



MINNESOTA NO. 2 WINTER RYE. For most sections, Winter Rye is an important crop. As it is never injured by the Hessian Fly, and because of its extreme hardiness, and freedom from blight and rust, good paying

crops can always be depended upon. Rye can be grown on a greater variety of soil than wheat, and good crops produced even on thin, poor soil without manuring. For dairy farmers, Rye furnishes a splendid crop of green fodder early in spring, affording good pasture long before cows can be turned on grass or regular pasture, thus increasing the flow of milk and improving quality of milk and butter.

Price: Write for prices.

ROSIN RYE. The new rye originated by the Michigan Experiment Station and which has been yielding from five to fifteen bushels per acre more than the common varieties of rye. The berry is large, almost twice the size of common. The straw is not quite so tall as common varieties but is stiffer and stronger, giving ample support to the large heavy heads. Try some of this grand new variety and be convinced of its superiority.

Price: Write for prices.

Barley

Barley is a very profitable crop to grow in our northwestern states. Considering the high prices farmers received for this crop the past few years, barley yields a bigger net profit to the grower than wheat or oats. Our Minnesota grown seed barley will give highly satisfactory results. We have a splendid stock to offer this year. Sow about two bushels per acre, using a grain drill. Barley makes an excellent crop to follow corn that has been grown on clover sod.

ODERBRUCKER OR WISCONSIN NO. 5. This great variety was introduced by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and in that state is considered the best and largest yielding variety. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. It is about the same as Mandschueri in season, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and is heavier. In stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any variety. It has a protein content of 15 per cent, or nearly double the amount of protein found in other varieties. This makes it an exceptionally valuable feeding barley, a very important point when it is considered that leading farmers and stockmen are appreciating more and more the value of barley as a feed for all kinds of stock, horses as well as cattle. It is also one of the most superior malting barleys.

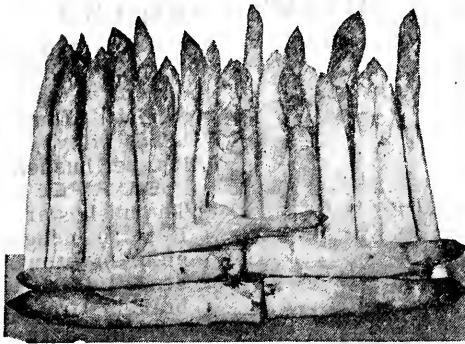
Price: Bu., \$3.00. Write for prices on larger lots.

MANDSCHEURI. A well known variety, which is beyond doubt, one of the most valuable barleys ever introduced into this country, greatly outyielding the once justly renowned Mansbury Barley. It is an early six-rowed variety, maturing in 80 to 90 days from time of sowing, and is adapted to all kinds of soil and climate; is very strong strawed, stools well, and bears large and well filled heads of plump grain, which possesses malting qualities of the highest order. Another important factor is its nice and bright color, which will not turn dull and yellow when exposed to the rainy weather, as most of the other varieties do, and on this account it will always be in good demand by the brewers and will command the highest market price.

Price: Bu., \$3.00. Write for prices on larger lots.

Garden Seed Department

Asparagus



Conover's Colossal.

inches apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; sow so the plants will not stand closer than $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches and those should be thinned by hand afterwards, to about 3 inches apart, care being taken to leave the strongest and most thrifty shoots.

CULTURE. To start the Asparagus bed from seed, sow 1 oz. to 50 feet of row in early spring, and transplant to permanent bed the next year as outlined above.

One pound of seed will produce about 3,000 sprouts, and should be sown in a light, rich, sandy soil in rows about 15

Careful weeding and hoeing are required throughout the growing season. Watering between the rows with liquid manure is of great assistance to the young plants.

FRENCH GIANT ARGENTEUIL. A splendid vigorous variety that grows very large, the stalks sometimes weighing four ounces each. This is a very prolific variety and forms the greater part of the fine bundles admired in the Paris markets.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.80.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. Gives immense yield of clear white roots. A most distinct and valuable variety. The shoots remain white, without earthing or artificial blanching, as long as fit for use.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.80.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. A standard sort, color deep green, quality first class, spreads less than other sorts. Yields from 15 to 30 sprouts from a single plant.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.80.

Beans

CULTURE. Do not plant them until the ground becomes dry and warm. Bush Beans may be planted about 2 inches deep in drills from 24 to 30 inches apart according to variety and soil, placing the seed 3 inches apart or 4 seeds in hills 24 inches apart each way, 2 pounds per 100-foot drill.

Cultivation should be frequent until the plants begin to bloom, but only when the foliage is dry, for disturbance when wet the vines will rust.

DWARF WAX VARIETIES

Currie's rust proof black wax. A very early, beautiful wax Bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, free from rust. It is of excellent quality, delicious flavor. Seed kidney-shaped.

Price: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX.

The most hardy and productive wax bean. The pods are long white, straight, crisp and tender. The vine is rustless and very vigorous,



Davis' Kidney Wax Bean

bearing the pods in cluster. Seed kidney-shaped and white. For canning this is unexcelled on account of the purity of the pod and bean.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

IMPROVED GERMAN BLACK WAX. Vines medium sized, vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, curved,

cylindrical, fleshy, of a clear, yellowish white. Remain for some time in condition for use. Seed, small, black.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. The plants are hardy and bear an abundance of straight, broad, flat pods. Resist rust to a marked degree. Seed white, with brown or black markings near the eye.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c.

DWARF OR SNAP, GREEN POD VARIETIES

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE. (Round Pod.) Pods are usually ready to pick in about forty-three days from germination. Vine erect, pods medium length, curved, cylindrical with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; seed long, of medium size.

Price: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. The finest green pod, stringless bean. The earliest and hardiest of all green-podded sorts and produces large, handsome pods, some of which measure fully six inches in length. The plants are very productive, bearing profusely the beautiful green pods, which are perfectly round, straight, broad, tender, brittle, finest flavor, very fleshy, and entirely stringless.

Price: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

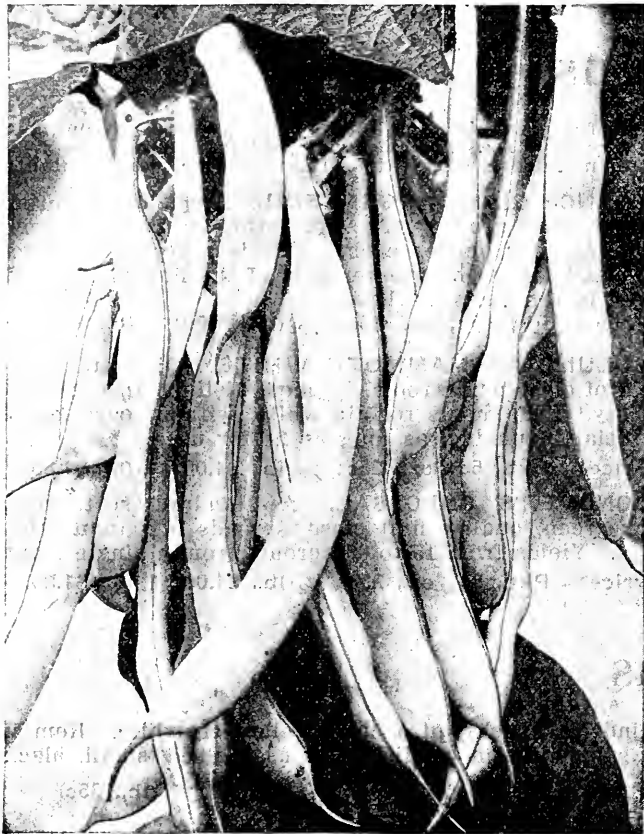
LARGE WHITE LIMA. Vine tall, growing vigorous but slender; leaves medium long, broad, very thin, dark green; seed large, flat, greenish-white.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c.

LAZY WIFE. So named on account of the large number of pods it affords, making it easy to obtain a supply. One of the best varieties for snaps of the late green-podded pole beans. The pods grow in large clusters, are five to seven inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, and entirely stringless. They have a rich, buttery flavor. The dry beans, which are white, are fine for winter use.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 45c.

Beans--(Continued)



Zeller's New Wonder Bean

ZELLER'S NEW WONDER BEAN

ABSOLUTELY THE GREATEST BEAN THAT GROWS.

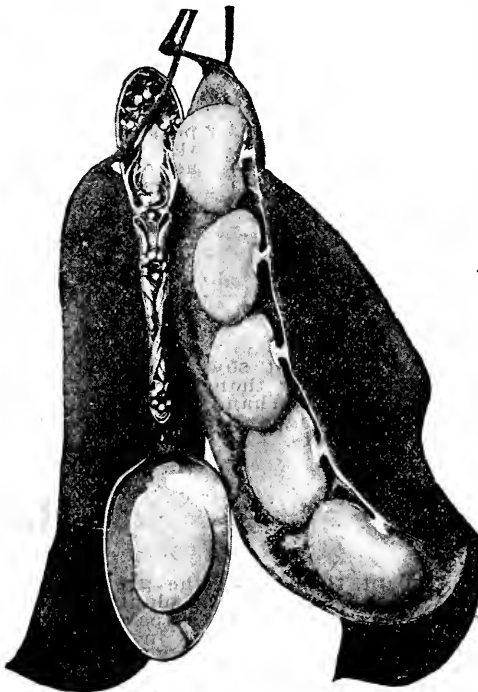
A gigantic wonder, often bearing 250 pods per plant, all well filled, producing 2,000 beans from one bean planted. Plants grow strong and erect, branching out in all directions, bearing their pods well up from the ground, which literally load the plants. Beans being pure white and of the best quality. Plant in any good soil, only one bean in a hill and they will mature a crop in about 80 days, ripening very evenly, and the growth and yield will simply surprise you. Just the bean everybody should plant this year, for it will make the greatest yield from a very small space of all beans. One of our customers planted 53 beans last spring and this fall harvested 50 pounds of the finest beans you ever saw.

Our supply of this wonderful new bean is limited and

in order to get them into the hands of as many growers as possible we are offering them only in sealed packets. Order early or you will be too late.

Price: Large pkt., 10c.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA VARIETIES



Burpee's Bush Lima

No garden is complete without Dwarf Limas. Lima beans weigh 56 lbs. per bushel.

BURPEE'S

The bushes are 18 to 20 inches high, of stout, erect growth, branch freely forming large circular plants from two to three feet in diameter, very prolific, bearing large, beautiful pods well filled with large beans of the same size and delicious flavor as the pole variety.

Price: Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

DREE R'S.

The pods are short but thick,

containing three to four very thick, short beans, closely packed. This variety is later than Burpee's, but the plants are very productive and the beans are easily shelled and of delicious flavor. The vines are not erect, but trail over the ground about three feet.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

HENDERSON'S OR SIEVA. Grows erect to a height of 18 to 20 inches and requires no support. Very early and productive. The beans have the true lima flavor, rich, buttery and tender. These are two weeks earlier than most pole limas.

Price: Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

NEW WONDER BUSH LIMA. Of more bushy character than other varieties, the pods being borne nearer the stalk. It is very productive and in quality and flavor is unsurpassed. Try this bean.

Price: Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Field Beans

CHOICE NAVY. Our stock of this well-known variety has been carefully selected and cleaned and will be found far superior to beans commonly offered as "Navy Stock."

Price: Per lb., 23c; pkt., 5c.

RED KIDNEY BEANS. A very fine variety for baking.

Price: Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 45c.

CULTIVATION. Next in importance to pure seed is the selection of the soil in which they are to grow. It is true that Beans thrive on most all soils, but better results are gained by the liberal use of fertilizer or planting in light, rich, well drained loam. Beans are extremely sensitive to frost and moisture. It is useless to plant them before all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Sow the seed in drills 30 inches apart and 4 to 8 inches apart in the row. They should be frequently cultivated up to the time of blossoming, but this should never be done when the ground or plants are wet with rain or dew, as it will be sure to injure them. If disturbed while in bloom, it will prevent their setting well. Plant 30 to 35 pounds per acre, with grain drill.

MARKETING. After the Beans are harvested and threshed, run them through a fanning mill to take out all the broken Beans, pods and stems. Hand picking will add considerably to their value, taking out all dark or discolored Beans. If a canning factory be near, they will gladly pay a premium for clean, uniform seed. It is frequently desirable to ship the Beans to a reliable commission house in the larger cities, or if that is not convenient, the country merchant will be willing to handle them for you.

The raising of Beans will reward the grower on account of the price to be realized.

ORDER EARLY. It will be a great convenience, both to our customers and to ourselves if seed orders are sent us early. We aim to fill orders the same day received, but during the rush season this is not always possible. Early orders, also, are filled from the choice of our stocks—thus, the double advantage of sending in your order as soon after receipt of this catalog as possible.

CALIFORNIA WONDER OR IMPROVED TREE BEAN. A WONDERFUL, PRODUCTIVE, WHITE FIELD BEAN. This is without question the heaviest yielding bean known.

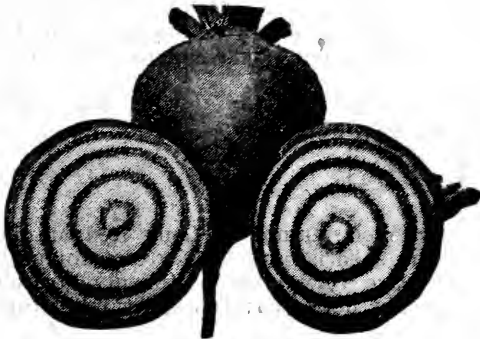
It is not a garden variety, but belongs to the class of field beans, the seed of which resembles the well-known "navy" bean. On account of its snowy whiteness and its uniformly small size, the California Wonder commands the highest price in all markets. Our seed is carefully selected and is pure stock, which is seldom found in navy beans. Mixed stock always sells at from 25 to 50

per cent less than straight stock. A few cents extra expended on the seed means many dollars in the crop. The plants grow upright and bear the pods well up from the ground, thus keeping them away from the soil and making them more easily gathered. This variety is giving the best of satisfaction to our customers as is evidenced by the many letters of commendation which we have received. Thirty pounds of California Wonder beans will plant an acre.

Price: Large pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Beets

CULTURE. Sow seed 1 inch deep in rows 15 to 24 inches apart in fertile, well pulverized soil, using 5 to 6 pounds seed per acre. An ounce will sow 50 feet to drill. Cultivation should begin almost before the Beets are up and continued until the plants shade the ground. When a few inches high thin to six or eight inches apart, in the row.



Zeller's Improved

ZELLER'S IMPROVED. In this beet we offer our customers a decided novelty. It is as early as Eclipse, perfectly globe-shaped with a single tap root, and of the richest color of any of the beets.

It is a splendid keeper, is not excelled in yielding qualities by any other sort, is exceedingly tender, fine and sweet and is unequalled for table use.

Market gardeners will find this a very profitable variety to grow, as no other sort approaches it in attractiveness. Exposed on the market by the side of other beets, it at once catches the eye of the customer and completely dwarfs in appearance all other sorts.

Price: Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c.

ZELLER'S MARKET GARDENER'S. This is the ideal beet for market gardening and the home garden. It is very symmetrical, with small tap root and but few fibrous roots; color outside is deep blood red; inside, layers of blood red and light red alternately. When cooked they are a beautiful dark red throughout, fine grained and unsurpassed in quality. It continues to grow until late in the fall, attaining a large size and making a good selling and eating beet for winter. One sowing only is necessary to produce early beets for market and main crop for winter use.

Price: Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c.

CRIMSON GLOBE. A very handsome variety of medium size, nearly globe-shaped, free from rootlets, leaving the surface smooth. The flesh is a rich, blood red of the best quality, sweet and tender, never stringy.

Price: Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. An improvement on Extra Early Egyptian, being as early, but of more desirable shape, color and quality. It is very sweet and tender; a most valuable sort for early market as it is ready before any other beet of quality.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

DETROIT DARK RED. Roots globular; smooth with small tops; skin blood red; flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade; tender and sweet. This is a splendid variety for canning. The tops are upright in growth; the leaves are dark green shaded with red.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Roots turnip-shaped, deep crimson, tender and sweet. This is an excellent market

and home garden sort for summer and autumn use, a very good cropper.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN. The earliest turnip-shaped, small symmetrical, deep blood color. This is a valuable sort for forcing, and is also excellent for the first early crop outdoors. The roots are a rich color, moderately thick, a trifle rounded on top and flatter on the bottom. The flesh is dark red, zoned lighter, firm, crisp and tender.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c.

Sugar Beets

Sugar Beets are now extensively grown in many sections of the country where Sugar Beet factories are located. The large yield per acre and the price secured for the crop make them very valuable. Sugar Beets may also be used for stock feeding, as they contain 12 to 15 per cent of sugar in addition to other nutrients. Sugar Beets are ripe and in condition to harvest when the lower leaves begin to take on a yellow tinge and droop. Beet tops make an excellent food for cows, sheep and other live stock. This is also true of the pulp from the factory. A large Sugar Beet factory in Montana, having an immense output, grows in connection with their Sugar Beets a large acreage of alfalfa. They then buy up thousands of sheep and make a practice of feeding them for the market on the combination of Beet pulp and alfalfa, and the results are very remunerative.

VILMORIN-ELITE. This beet is the result of thirty-five years of methodical and persevering selection. In black soils rich in organic matter, it gives results equal to any other variety. Its average yield may be stated as from 12 to 16 tons an acre.

Price: Large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c; over 5 lbs., 85c per lb.



Crimson Globe

Sugar Beet Seed

RAISE YOUR OWN SUGAR BEETS.

(The following taken from Farmers' Bulletin No. 823, published by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sugar beets may be grown in any locality which has tillable soil that is capable of producing good crops of vegetables.

All sugar beets, if properly handled, will produce syrup. The beets are cut into thin slices and soaked in hot water (60 minutes) to extract the sugar. The liquid is then boiled down to the thickness desired. While the boiling is progressing, a scum will rise on the surface of the liquid; this should be removed carefully by means of a skimmer.

As soon as the syrup has reached the desired consistency and has been skimmed carefully it may be placed in cans or bottles for future use. It should be canned or bottled while hot and tightly sealed or corked to prevent molding.

A few rows of sugar beets in the garden will generally be sufficient for a supply of syrup for home use. A bushel of beets will produce from three to five quarts of syrup.

The flavor of the syrup is pleasant. It contains the pure juice of the beet root and is a wholesome and nutritious food, which to a certain degree should be helpful in reducing the sugar bill.

If the evaporation is carried far enough and the syrup is allowed to stand, a dark sugar will settle out. This sugar will be found very satisfactory for home use in cases where refined sugar is not necessary, such as in

making pies or dark-colored cake.

CULTURE. Sow seed 1 inch deep in rows 15 to 24 inches apart in fertile, well-pulverized soil, using 5 to 6 pounds of seed per acre. An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

Cultivation should begin almost before the Beets are up and continue until the plants shade the ground. When a few inches high, thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row.

Sugar Beet seed is not a high-priced article and the expense of seeding an acre of land is very small when compared to the value of the crop. A maximum yield of 15 to 20 tons per acre is possible with the best seed.

The time of planting should be determined by the condition of the soil, the locality and season. Sandy soil becomes warm and dry much earlier than heavy clay loam. Tillage also has a tendency to increase the warmth in the soil. Do not plant Sugar Beets until the soil is warm enough to germinate corn.

KLEIN WANZLEBENER-ELITE. This variety at the present time has probably a wider cultivation than any other sugar beet. It may be distinguished from the Vilmorin by its brighter color and its lighter colored leaves, which are beautifully undulating and scalloped about the edge. While not, as a rule, equal to the Vilmorin in saccharine richness, it is considerably more productive.

Price: Large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c; over 5 lbs., 85c per lb.

Mangel Wurtzel

CULTURE. Sow 6 pounds to the acre in May or June, in rows 3 feet apart, and thin to 9 inches in the row. Cultivate frequently with horse tools.



Zeller's Improved
Mammoth Long
Red

ZELLER'S IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL. Farmers and stock raisers of the United States do not appreciate so fully the value of mangels for feeding cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., as do the farmers of Europe. In Great Britain and other European countries, it is the exception rather than the rule where mangels are not grown on a large scale on every farm. The immense yield which may be secured from an acre, with very little expense either for material or labor makes the mangel crop one of the most profitable on the farm. Fifteen to 20 tons of roots an acre is not an unusual yield; some specimens weigh 20 to 30 lbs. each. Where properly cultivated, seeded and harvested the cost of growing a bushel of our Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel should not exceed 5 cents. When fed in combination with grain they are worth almost as much, pound for pound, as the grain. This statement may seem absurd, but experience has proved that mangels so aid digestion and assimilation, by keeping the animals in a healthy condition, that they increase the feeding value of other feeds consumed, beside the nutrients the roots contain.

Our stock of Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel is a selection and the seed is especially grown for us in Europe. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed; color, deep red; roots, straight; tops, small.

Every farmer ought to put in at least an acre of mangels this coming season.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c; over 5 lbs., 80c per lb.

ZELLER'S IMPROVED GOLDEN TANKARD. We have for years insisted that this was the best mangel grown and each season strengthens us in the position we took when it was a comparatively unknown sort. We recommend it unreservedly as the best mangel for dairy farmers. It combines apparently all the fine points possible to condense into a mangel. The skin is a deep rich yellow. The flesh is firm and solid and a rich golden yellow in color. On account of its shape enormous crops are grown, and it is easily lifted from the ground.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c; over 5 lbs., 85c per lb.

CRIMSON TANKARD. In appearance it closely resembles the favorite—Golden Tankard. It is adapted to all soils, is easily lifted from the ground and is a very productive sort.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c; over 5 lbs., 85c per lb.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP. The Danish government encourages the growing of root crops by offering certificates of merit to growers who select and produce sorts which are of distinctive value. Sludstrup is considered the best of all mangels, having been awarded first class certificate. In color it is reddish yellow and of a distinct type. It contains the largest per cent of nutrient found in any sort. It is very hardy, grows well above ground and is easily pulled.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c; over 5 lbs., 85c per lb.

Brussels Sprouts

Brussels Sprouts are highly valued in all European countries, but are not generally appreciated here. Thousands and thousands of native born Americans have never tried them and do not know what palatable and nutritious vegetables they are. They should be in every garden.

Culture same as for early or late cabbage, depending on whether an early or late crop is desired, with the

exception that the seed should be sown a few days earlier and when the plants are planted out they should be set 15 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. One oz. will sow 200 feet of drill.

IMPROVED DWARF. The stem which usually grows from 20 inches to 2 feet in height, is covered with "miniature cabbages" which may be boiled like cabbage

or cooked in cream like cauliflower. They are by all means the most delicious and delicately flavored of the cabbage family. On this variety the heads grow very closely and its quality is the finest.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

DALKEITH OR PERFECTION. Plants are of dwarf

growth and stems are thickly set with large, solid sprouts. This variety is very hardy and even during quite severe weather, the plants maintain their sprouts; in fact the flavor and quality is much improved by frost.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Cabbage

CULTURE FOR EARLY CABBAGE. Seed of the early varieties should be sown $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted spacing them about 3 inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained.

As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground. One-half pound of seed will produce plants for one acre.

CULTURE FOR LATE CABBAGE. The seed may be sown in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast in the garden, about the middle of May, and the plants set in hills 30 inches apart, 4 to 5 seeds to the hill, in the field where the cabbages are to grow, thinning to one plant in a hill when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high.

Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, or as soon as seed sown in the field is up and continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without injury to the plants.

Where the seed is sown in the field, whether it be in rows or in hills, it should be covered with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of soil firmed well to insure rapid germination. One-half pound seed sown in a bed will produce plants for one acre.

EARLY YORK. A very early variety. Heads small, heart-shaped, firm and tender. May be planted 15 to 18 inches apart.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. A new early variety, which will be very popular with market gardeners. It is further desirable on account of the remarkable characteristic of maturing the heads all at the same time, enabling the grower to gather his crop with less expense and permitting the cleaning of the land at the first cutting. The heads average about ten pounds each in weight, are hard and solid with small core. The quality is extra fine and sweet. It matures as early as the Wakefields and will yield more to the acre in weight. It is a short stemmed variety, the heads nearly resting on the ground. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped and tightly folded, making it possible to set them close together in the field.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.25; 1 lb., \$4.25.

SUREHEAD. Heads are large, round, flattened, uniform, ten to fifteen pounds each. Certain to head, a good shipper and fine keeper.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.35; 1 lb., \$4.00.

LATE FLAT DUTCH. (Regular Strain.)

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.25; 1 lb., \$4.00.



Large Late Drumhead

L A R G E LATE DRUM-HEAD. Grows a very large, solid head, often reaches a weight of 20 to 30 pounds. There is little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head. A fine winter variety.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.25; 1 lb., \$4.00.

ROCK RED.

The best, largest and surest heading red

cabbage. Is used mostly for pickling. The plant is large, with several spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color, averaging from ten to twelve pounds in weight.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$4.50.

DANISH BALLHEAD. Favorite for winter market. This winter variety is especially desired on account of its great solidity and its keeping qualities. It is now one of the most largely known varieties for the winter market in this country. The heads weigh more than other sorts of equal size. They are round as a ball, solid, fine-grained, with few outside leaves; crisp, tender, and unsurpassed for boiling, slaw, sauer kraut, etc. This variety has been selected and perfected for over fifty years by the Danish gardeners who prize it so highly that they grow it almost exclusively for winter cabbage and annually report large quantities of it. It grows well on all soils and under most conditions, withstanding hot, dry weather, and does not rot in wet seasons.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.25; 1 lb., \$5.00.

Carrots

CULTURE. For the best results the soil should be well worked to a good depth. For early use sow seed in rows 15 inches apart as early in the Spring as the soil can be worked, sowing about 4 pounds of seed per acre and cover the same with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil; but for main crop sow about corn-planting time, using 3 pounds of seed per acre and the seed should be covered with nearly an inch of soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill. Make the rows two feet apart to allow for horse cultivation. Keep free from weeds and cultivate occasionally until the roots are large enough for table use and if grown for commercial purposes they may be cultivated with profit throughout the season.

When the plants are 3 inches high thin to 3 inches apart in the row.

CHANTENAY. Regular stock. Same as is ordinarily sold for Chantenay Carrot. This has not been as highly

selected as our Danvers stock, but will give good satisfaction.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 75c.

IMPROVED DANVERS HALF LONG. Our strain of this popular carrot, while not as "stump rooted" as the Chantenay, has a root which comes to a blunt point, a very beautiful carrot. A first-class carrot for all soils; in form midway between the Long Orange and the Short Horn. The root is of a rich, dark orange color; it is very smooth and heavy yielding, twenty to thirty tons per acre not being an unusual crop.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c.

Carrots--Continued



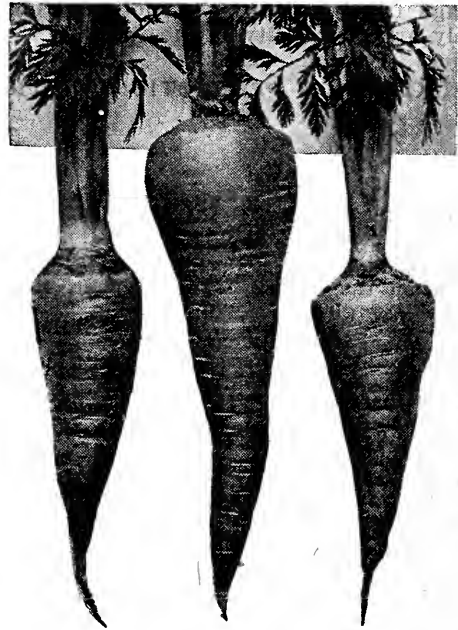
Danver's Half Long

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.

A well known standard sort; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color, deep orange, suitable for the table and main field crop.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 85c.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE. This fine and very popular carrot is intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties (such as Danvers) and the Scarlet Horn carrots, but is much thicker than the latter, being at



Improved Long Orange

the top four to five inches in diameter. Fresh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is of very fine quality for table use and equally good for stock. Where other sorts require digging, Oxheart can be easily pulled, making it a particularly desirable sort for soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 85c.

ZELLER'S CELEBRATED MASTODON CARROT. For feeding stock. If you are a farmer we want to urge upon you just one thing. It is this—try our MASTODON CARROT. There may be room for difference of opinion regarding many varieties of seeds, but there cannot be room for difference of opinion as to which is the best stock carrot.

Zeller's Mastodon Carrot is not, properly speaking, a table carrot, although the flesh is remarkably firm and sweet. It is not a carrot for the market gardener, but it

is emphatically the carrot for the farmer, for once used, nothing else will take its place.

Zeller's Mastodon Carrot is the heaviest cropping carrot grown, yielding more tons to the acre than any other sort. The flesh is white, crisp and solid and very sweet in flavor. It is a vast improvement on the white and green Belgian sorts, which have been favorites in the past, as it is not much more productive but vastly easier to handle. The roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, rendering them easily harvested. An important feature, also, is that they do not easily break in pulling or sorting. Too much can scarcely be said of their size and great productiveness. The roots frequently measure 15 to 20 inches in circumference, and 18 to 40 tons to the acre is not an extravagant statement as to yield.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c.

Cauliflower



Zeller's Model

CULTURE. For early use, seed should be sown three-fourth of an inch deep, in a greenhouse, hot-bed or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them 9 inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained.

As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in to keep out weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground.

For late use sow seed in beds about May 10th and when the plants are large enough remove to the garden, setting them from 2 to 2½ feet each way.

Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, and continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without doing injury to the plants.

As soon as the heads begin to form, tie the leaves together over the head to keep out the light; by this process nice white heads are obtained.

ZELLER'S MODEL. In competition with all other strains the Model Cauliflower has won the approval of critical gardeners, being the earliest and best grown. It is suitable not only for early use, but is superior for late planting. The heads are hard and solid and do not spread as do some of the inferior sorts. No other equals it in purity of color, being clear snow white. It is equally desirable for family use and the market garden. The heads are large—from 9 to 12 inches in diameter, and weigh from 4 to 8 pounds. On account of its close growing, compact habit many more plants may be grown on a given area than of the late spreading sorts.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; ½ lb., \$2.75; 1 lb., \$5.25.

ZELLER'S DROUGHT RESISTING. Especially adapted to dry locations where it will produce large, solid heads when all other sorts would fail. To secure the best heads the soil must be rich and thoroughly cultivated.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; ½ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$5.75.

Celery



Zeller's Golden Self-Blanching

CULTURE. Sow seed in the garden as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. Cover the seed lightly and firm well. Keep the bed moist to insure quick germination and growth. Before setting out the plants shear off the top leaves, which make stocky plants with a tendency to spread out.

When ready, set plants 6 to 8 inches apart in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, according to variety and soil. When the roots of the Celery plants are very long it is advisable to trim off just before setting to about 3 inches.

Cultivate well until the middle of August, then work up the soil between the rows around plants from time to time until plants are covered and they will soon be ready for use.

When desired for winter use it should not be bleached in the fields, but enough soil should be drawn about it to secure an erect habit of growth and transferred to the cellar prior to settled cold weather. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

ZELLER'S GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING. This splendid variety is without doubt the most popular celery grown. It is a self-blanching sort, for with a little banking or covering, even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden yellow, while the heart or vine stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. This variety is being very extensively grown both for market and private use, not only on account of its ease of culture, but for its superior quality. It is not quite so early as the White Plume, but is of heavier and more compact growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle. The hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful yellow. It is tender and sweet and free from stringiness; flavor rich.

Our private stock seed is procured from a noted celery grower in France. The American grown seed is often as good as any produced in France, but we have sometimes been disappointed in the quality, while the seed produced in France has never failed us. For that reason we offer both strains.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$2.50; ½ lb., \$4.75; 1 lb., \$8.00.

WHITE PLUME. The earliest celery. This is a well known variety. Popular on account of its earliness and the ease of its culture.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; ½ lb., \$3.80; 1 lb., \$6.25.

GOLDEN HEARTED DWARF. A favorite main crop variety. When blanched the stalks are of a waxy yellow color, solid and crisp. A splendid keeper.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; ½ lb., \$3.80; 1 lb., \$6.00.

GIANT PASCAL. One of the most popular sorts for

winter use. It is very large in growth; the stalks are exceptionally thick and very heavy hearts which, when blanched, are of a beautiful creamy yellow color. Very brittle, superb flavor.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; ½ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$5.25.

Cucumbers

CULTURE. Plant the seed three-quarters of an inch deep in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, according to the variety, about corn planting time allowing 6 seeds to the hill. As soon as the plants commence to run, remove all but 3 or 4 of the most promising ones in each hill. Cultivate frequently as long as the vines will permit.

One ounce required for 60 hills; two to three pounds per acre.



Zeller's Extra Long White Spine

BOSTON PICKLING. Very productive, grown largely for pickles. Fruit medium sized, very smooth, bright green.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

DAVIS PERFECT. A carefully selected strain of extra long, white spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, splendid quality and fine flavor. The flesh is tender, brittle and of excellent flavor. A favorite for market use.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EARLY FRAME OR SHORT GREEN. Used for table and pickling. Very productive. Fruit straight, bright green.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

ZELLER'S EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE. An extra fine variety. For either greenhouses or open ground. It grows to a large size in a very short time and commands fancy prices on account of its fine form and appearance. This variety can be grown in greenhouses during fall and winter with best results.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.20.

WHITE SPINE EVERGREEN. A fine strain, bearing blue green fruit, often from 10 to 12 inches in length, smooth, round and of a fine quality. Especially recommended for hot-bed culture. The seed we offer has been taken from fruit selected for its ideal form, uniformity in size, shape and color and general appearance. A very satisfactory variety in every way.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Egg Plant

CULTURE. Egg Plant seed should be sown in hot-beds in March or April and transferred to pots or boxes when an inch or two high and planted out early in June in rows 2½ feet apart each way, cultivation same as for cabbage. One-fourth pound seed will provide plants for one acre.

BLACK BEAUTY. A medium early variety, medium in size. The skin is a rich, lustrous, dark purple. Very desirable for the market as the fruit holds its rich coloring a long time.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; ½ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$5.75.

Kohlrabi

CULTURE. Sow the seed in the spring in drills three-fourths of an inch deep and 2 feet apart and when the plants are a few inches high thin to 15 inches. Cultivate same as beets. Two pounds of seed required per acre.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. For forcing. Very early, small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for the table.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$2.75.

Kale or Borecole

CULTURE. More hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens. Improved by a touch of frost. Sow in May and June, cultivate same as cabbage.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH KALE. This is more hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens for winter and spring use. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate in flavor. Sow seed in May or June, transplant in July and cultivate same as cabbage. For early spring use sow in September; protect over winter with a covering of straw or litter.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$2.50.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. Grows up to three feet high, bearing long, light green leaves, finely curled at the edges. Extremely hardy, being improved rather than injured by a moderately heavy frost.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$2.50.

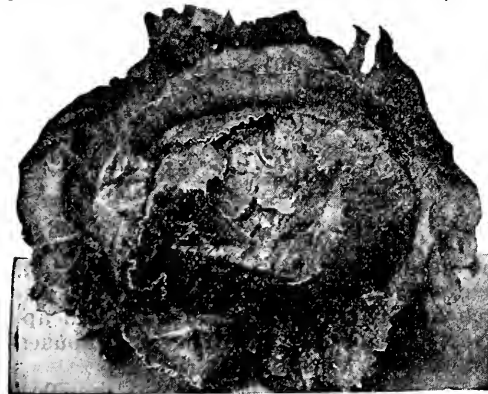
Lettuce

CULTURE. Sow in the house or in frames any time after March 10th; if put outdoors, as early in the spring as ground can be worked and at intervals of two weeks till June 1st. Soil should be rich, sandy loam with

plenty of humus. Rows to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, plants 2 inches apart in row after thinning. Two ounces of seed will sow 150 feet of row, 4 to 5 pounds required per acre.

ZELLER'S BEST. This grand lettuce delights all who grow it. It is equally suited for the market gardener and the private planter. The market gardener will find this lettuce will command a premium over other sorts on account of its appearance and quality, while for private gardens no other lettuce approaches it for table use. For salads it is unequalled.

This variety comes under the "crisp heading" class. The plants attain quite a large size, but are never coarse. The outer leaves are of a beautiful green, changing toward the center of the head to a rich golden yellow. In flavor it is extraordinarily sweet and crisp, and



Zeller's Best

is of such beautiful appearance and superior quality as to cause universal remark. The purchasers may rely on finding this lettuce the best they have ever put on the table.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. Forms round, crisp, solid heads, of buttery flavor, medium early. One of the best summer varieties of head lettuce.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

PRIZEHEAD. A large, looseheaded, thin leaved sort. The very large leaves are crimped, bright green, tinged on the edges with reddish brown and are crisp and sweet.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.30.

IMPROVED HANSON HEAD. The Hanson is one of the most valuable of the crisp heading sorts, in all respects one of the very best outdoor varieties for both the professional and amateur gardener. This variety is very hardy and will stand extremes of weather better than any other of the "crisp heading" sorts.

In color it is of an attractive green. The head which attains a large size, is hard, tender and crisp, with a blanched appearance in the center.



Kohl Rabi

Leek

CULTURE. Sow seed in early spring in rows 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. When 6 inches high, transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in rows 12 inches apart, setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves and as they grow draw the soil up around them. This process tends to bleach the Leek and to make more palatable the edible portion. Seed required per acre, 4 pounds, 1 ounce for 100 feet of drill.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG, or "Broad London." A large growing variety.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 95c; 1 lb., \$1.80.



California Cream Butter

The table quality is excellent, wholly free from bitterness and remains in splendid condition for use long after it has reached maturity.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.30.

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES.

GRAND RAPIDS. The most popular variety for greenhouse planting. It will make a quick growth even under adverse conditions. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower and not subject to rot. When exposed for sale it keeps from wilting longer than other varieties. Its upright habit of growth permits close planting.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.30.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. One of the best, either for forcing under glass or for open ground culture. It forms large, thin, loose leaves of light green color, very tender, crisp and of fine quality. A fine sort for summer, as it withstands the heat; also for the home garden.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

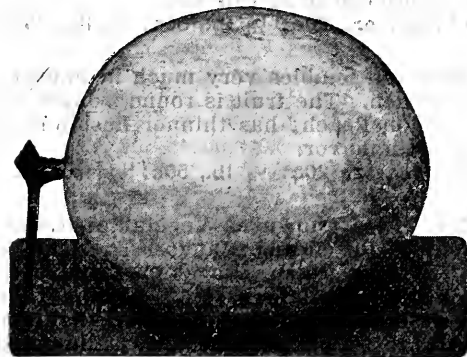
EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. A popular sort, free from bitterness; forms large, loose heads.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

Muskmelon

CULTURE. Muskmelons delight in moderately rich, warm, mellow loam. The seed should be planted in the spring upon the arrival of settled warm weather. Plant seeds 1 inch deep in hills, 4 to 6 feet apart each way, and as soon as the plants begin to run, remove all but 4 of the most likely ones.

Cultivate and keep free from weeds until the vines prevent. Two to three pounds of seed required per acre.



Honey Dew

from top to bottom and seven to eight inches long, all melons being nearly the same size. Weight averages eight to ten pounds.

The Honey Dew melon has no netting, but the rind, though thin, is very tough and so close that the excellent flesh is practically sealed up and it keeps in fine condition for two or three months after the crop is gathered. Color is flesh, a rich green from close to the rind to the seed cavity and the flavor delicious to all who enjoy a good melon. It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of morning dew.

We recommend sowing the seed in the northern states in pots or cold frames after April 15th so that established plants may be ready for setting in the open ground June 10th to 20th.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE. This melon is just the right size to serve in halves and its delicious flavor makes it ideal for that purpose. The profits to be derived from growing these melons are very large when proper soil, seed and cultivation are used. Perhaps the most important consideration is the seed to be planted. We are offering below the best strains of Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, each of which has been bred with a particular point in view. Earliness, rust resistance, netting and solid meat are highly important characteristics which have been secured by the persistent efforts of melon breeders in the varieties we offer.

RUST RESISTANT POLLOCK. This type is the highest development, both as to netting and rust resistant qualities, yet attained in the Rocky Ford cantaloupe. When vines of some varieties are entirely killed by rust and blight within two weeks after the shipping season, the vines are green and continue to blossom and set fruit until frost. The melons run very uniform in size and the exceptionally heavy netting is laced and interlaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green, shading to salmon about the seed cavity which is unusually small. The meat is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. While a few days later than the Early Watters it is more prolific. Desirable where there is an excessive rainfall.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

EARLY WATTERS, IMPROVED. The earliest of all the Rocky Ford cantaloupes. It is prolific and usually the first setting is very heavy, most of the fruit ripening at the same time. It is of fine shape and size and inclined to run to solid netting. The flesh is light green and of the best quality. The seed cavity is larger than in the other strains, and does not make as good a shipper, but for home use is very desirable. Not recommended for

sections having excessive rainfall as the vines are inclined to rust, but where early melons are an object or for dry localities, or under irrigation it is the most valuable cantaloupe.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

BURRELL'S

GEM. This new melon is without question unsurpassed in quality, size and shape as a shipping variety. It has a thin, tough rind, the ribs of which are closely interlaced with gray netting. The average length is six inches, by four and one-half inches in diameter. They weigh about two and one-quarter pounds each. The reddish orange flesh is very thick, fine grained and spicy, of a flavor unexcelled by any other melon. So great has been the demand for this variety by commission houses who have handled them that growers are unable to keep them supplied.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

DEFENDER. One of the best yellow fleshed sorts, and in some respects is superior to all others. The melons are medium sized, oval in shape, slightly ribbed, and covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow and of high flavor. The rind is very thin, but is very hard and firm, making it an exceptionally fine shipping variety. The vine is vigorous and very productive.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.20.

SALMON FLESHED ROCKY FORD. This variety has rapidly grown in favor. The flesh is a rich salmon color and fine grained. The seed cavity is unusually small, which accounts for its superior shipping qualities. Very desirable for the home garden.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.05.

EARLY NETTED GEM. Slightly oval in form; finely netted, being a light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor, ripens close to the skin.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.05.

EMERALD GEM. Very early. A richly flavored melon, salmon colored flesh which is almost crystal in appearance, the flavor being rich, very sweet and luscious. The skin is quite smooth and of a beautiful deep green color.

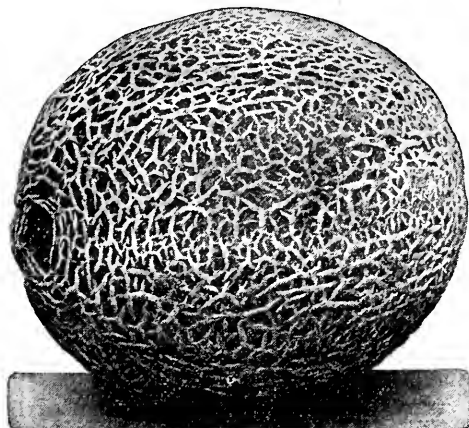
Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

HOODOO. Flesh is fine grained and sweet, deep orange in color and extremely thick with small seed cavity. Fruits are round and about the size of Rocky Ford, making them convenient both for the table and for packing in shipment. As a shipper it can't be surpassed. A wonderfully prolific sort.

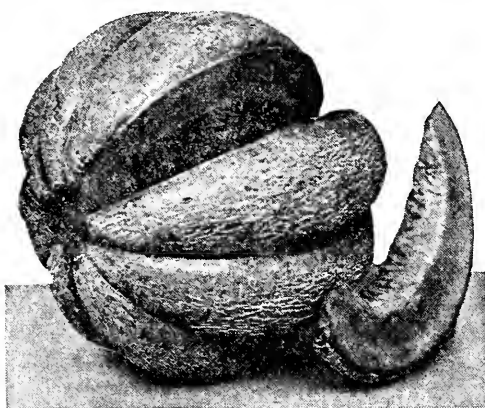
Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

IMPROVED YELLOW CANTALOUPE. Large oval-shaped fruit with deep ribs. The flesh is salmon yellow and very sweet.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.10.



Muskmelons--Continued



Extra Early Hackensack

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. Fruit attains a good size, weighing from 4 to 6 pounds each. The melons are round, heavily ribbed; skin is green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is also a luxuriant, healthy grower, and ex-

ceedingly productive. The earliest of all large netted melons.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

JENNY LIND. This is the earliest of the green fleshed sorts and one of the sweetest. It is round or flattened. In size it is small, being from three to five inches in diameter—a very convenient size for serving in halves. The vines are very prolific and the culture profitable.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

OSAGE OR MILLER'S CREAM. Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with

lighter streaks, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit; the quality is exceptionally fine. A favorite variety for the later markets. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.20.

GARDEN LEMON. Resembles very much in habit of growth the Melon Peach. The fruit is round, somewhat smaller than the Melon Peach; has thinner flesh and is decidedly more acid in flavor.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.15.

MELON PEACH. Also known as Vegetable Orange, Vine Peach, Vegetable Peach and Mango. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval-shaped and of a bright orange color, somewhat russeted. When they first ripen the fruit falls from the vine, then they are quite hard with little taste, but soon become mellow and fit for use. Melon Peaches are not eaten raw, but are fine for preserves, pies, pickling, etc. For this purpose they are delicious if first peeled and seeds removed, then cut in thick slices. For preserves treat like any fruit using half sugar and half fruit, a little lemon essence or a few pieces of sliced lemon. For pies, slice and season the same as green apples, using top and lower crusts and bake slowly. This new pie when first eaten will not be soon forgotten, making a most appetizing dessert. Melon Peaches are very easily grown, same as melons and are very productive.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c.

Watermelons

CULTURE. The soil for Watermelons must be light, rich and sandy, for if grown on a heavy soil the quality will be poor, and they will not be so early. When there is no more danger of frost, drop 8 to 10 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run, thin out to 3 best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the whole ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. Ashes or air-slacked lime sifted on the young plants while dew is on is good to keep the insects out. One ounce will plant about 30 hills, and it takes 4 to 5 pounds to one acre.

FORDHOOK EARLY. An early watermelon of large size. The rind is tough, making it desirable for shipping purposes. Flesh is bright red and very sweet.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 85c.

HARRIS' EARLIEST WATERMELON. Sweetest, largest and best shipping early melon. Melon is oval to oblong; beautifully striped with green and gray; bright red flesh, which is sweet, tender and delicious. It is the melon for everybody to grow who wants to be first in the market with fine, large melons weighing 20 to 30 pounds.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 80c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS. The finest of all medium early watermelons for home use. The rind is too thin and tender to stand long distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form, the skin is a rich, dark green, the flesh is bright scarlet, the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c; 1 lb., 85c.

SWEETHEART. Remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Fruit early large, oval and very solid. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet. Rind thin, but strong, making it a good shipper.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c; 1 lb., 90c.

DIXIE. This watermelon is the best shipping melon grown, being even larger, earlier and far more productive than the Kohb's Gem, which has heretofore been considered the best melon for shipping.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c; 1 lb., 95c.

TOM WATSON. A large, oblong melon, the skin of which is dark green, with thick netting on the entire surface, quite distinct from other varieties. It averages 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter and weighs 50 to 60 pounds. The rind is thin but rough and flesh a bright, attractive red color, crisp, sweet delicious. The heart is large with no core. The seeds are brown, tipped with white. The appearance and quality of this melon makes it desirable for both home and market use.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 85c.



Sweetheart Watermelon

Onions

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. In all markets, globe onions are in greatest demand, being of such shape there is practically no waste. The onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter and are very uniform both in size and shape. Our seed has been selected to thin neck plants which ripen down to a hard, solid ball, producing the largest proportion of marketable onions. They are also good keepers. The globe varieties as a rule, yield the largest crops, from 800 to 1,000 bushels an acre being reported frequently. The Red Globe meets with the greatest demand in the Northwest.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.00.

WHITE VARIETIES.

ZELLER'S WHITE GLOBE. White varieties are the mildest in flavor of any of the onions and are, on this account, often preferred for family use. Our White Globe is the most perfect in shape of any White Globe strain. Most White Globe stocks are marred by dark, rusty streaks. Our White Globe is almost entirely free from this blemish and is the purest in color of any White Globe type. This is in every way the finest White Globe onion in existence.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.00.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. In appearance, the most striking onion grown. We hardly know which to commend the most, its large size, symmetrical appearance and beautiful, silvery flesh or its sweetness, tenderness and mild flavor. These qualities make it the best for exhibitions and fancy high-priced trade. Not recommended for the extreme north except for bunching.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.00.

ZELLER'S MINNESOTA RED GLOBE.

This beautiful strain of Red Globe onion surpasses all others in earliness, productiveness, perfection of shape, uniformity of size, richness of color, and long keeping qualities.



Zeller's Red Globe

For years we have been patiently working to improve our Red, Yellow and White Globe onions, not only by reducing the size of the neck, but also rounding off the projecting bottom, while at the same time giving due attention to the shoulder of the bulb. This has resulted in a true globe-shaped onion of great solidity and long-keeping qualities; the very small neck not only prevents water-logging, rot and shrinkage, but also insures early maturity and perfect ripening down.

The color of Minnesota Red Globe is a deep blood red, extra dark, while the surface is smooth and glossy. The flesh is white, tinged with light purple, fine grained and unsurpassed in flavor.

For a long time onions have been the biggest money-making crop for the farmer. It is true that the onion market has its ups and downs, like all produce, but at the average price of about 65c per bushel in autumn and the ordinary yield of 400 to 500 bushels per acre, onions yield highly satisfactory returns to the grower. One often reads glowing accounts of enormous onion profits, yields of 600 to 1,000 bushels are not unknown. With

intensive cultivation experience and skill these yields are within the reach of all in a normal year.

A sound, well-ripened onion crop can be put away in the autumn and held for 6 to 8 months under suitable conditions with a shrinkage of not much more than one pound per bushel per month. Experienced growers are careful, however, to plant a select strain of seed which has been bred to produce long-keeping, perfectly ripened bulbs. Consequently the demand for our Minnesota strains is continually increasing, many growers now place their orders a year in advance.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.00.

IMPORTANCE OF USING NORTHERN GROWN ONION SETS

The planting of onion sets is increasing rapidly year after year. They are used for several purposes. The Bottom Onion Sets produce a large onion ready for market from four to six weeks earlier than



Onion Sets

can be had by sowing the seed and the product of the set is the same as that obtained by sowing seed. This enables the grower to sell his entire crop earlier in the season, at which time prices usually are higher than when the bulk of the crop reaches the market. It also permits the sowing of another crop on the land the same year. Bottom sets also produce good green onions on most any soil in half the time it takes to raise them from seed.

Bottom Onion Sets are produced by sowing seed very thickly and they are harvested before they have reached full development. Our sets are small, one inch or less in diameter, dry and unspouted.

Multiplier Onion Sets are formed through the division of the bulbs into many smaller ones; they are not grown from seed.

Red Top Sets are produced like seed on the top of the stalks. Top Sets make large bulbs one year and top sets the next.

We grow our own onion sets which enables us to produce hard, sound, clean sets of the best quality. As they are said to obtain onions earlier than they can be had from seed, it follows, therefore, that northern grown sets will produce onions earlier than southern grown sets. We clean them thoroughly so as to be free from trash and rubbish, which is so often included with many of the onion sets ordinarily sold. In the spring of the year our sets are hard and sound, while at that time southern sets are very often dried and shriveled and so lifeless that they either grow slowly or fail entirely to make a bulb.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS. These are small, solid and of a beautiful silvery white, a favorite sort in private and market garden.

Qt., 15c; 2 qts., 25c.

RED TOP SETS. These are planted to produce both early green onions and large eating onions. We wish to call special attention to the fact that our stock is the genuine Red Top Set, unmixed with Egyptian Winter Sets, which are always cheaper, but practically worthless for spring planting.

Qt., 20c; 2 qts., 35c.

Onions--Continued

WHITE MULTIPLIER. These are of a pure silvery-white color which runs up the stem, the flavor is very sweet and mild, superior to green onions, from other sets. They are enormously productive, frequently producing as many as twenty onions in a single cluster from one bulb planted; of excellent quality and size for bunching.

Qt., 15c; 2 qts., 25c.

YELLOW MULTIPLIER. Often preferred on account of their earliness. Late in June they are fully ripe and can be gathered. They are very productive, five to fifteen bulbs growing from one bulb set out.

Qt., 20c; 2 qts., 35c.

Write us for prices on larger quantities.

CULTURE. Soil requirements the same as for Onion seed. Place the Onion Sets 3 to 4 inches apart, according to size, 3 inches deep, in rows 1 foot apart. It is customary to furrow out the soil with a little hand plow early in the spring, set the Onion in this furrow right side up and cover with a garden rake and if the soil is dry it should be well firmed over the sets; 380 to 480 pounds of sets required, for an acre.

EGYPTIAN WINTER, OR RED PERENNIAL ONION SETS. Hardy for September and October planting. Order now—Distinct from other sets, being hardy in fall and leave in the ground all winter. These sets never form large bulbs but produce the earliest, small green onions ready for home or market use weeks ahead of any other, unsurpassed in sweetness and tenderness. A few inches of coarse litter spread on the crowns after the ground freezes will prevent root heaving. Orders will be filled in September.

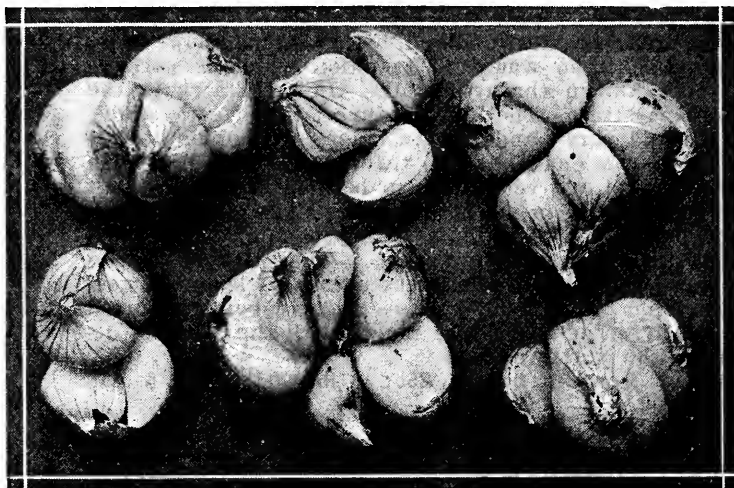
Qt., 20c; 6 qts., \$1.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder; the best keeper, grows to an immense size, solid, oval-shaped, flattened on top; skin purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil.

Price: Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; ½ lb., \$1.70; 1 lb., \$2.85.

CULTURE. Soil for Onions should be rich in humus and plant food. Fresh stable manure and barnyard litters are entirely out of place on the Onion field. They are usually loaded with weed seeds and will interfere very much with tillage. Compost heaps will destroy the weed seeds and put the manures in such condition that they will readily mix with the soil. Manure from sheep sheds or pig pens applied with a spreader before the ground is plowed in the Fall makes excellent fertilizer for Onions because it is usually comparatively free from litter and foul seeds.

ZELLER'S MINNESOTA YELLOW GLOBE. The Minnesota Yellow Globe is a large globe shaped onion of the same general characteristics as our Minnesota Red Globe and should prove very satisfactory to the grower. If



White Multiplier Onion Sets

yellow onions are preferred, try this strain.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; ½ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.00.

ZELLER'S PRIZE TAKER. This onion has become a great favorite on account of its large size and great solidity. It is perfectly globe-shaped, with straw colored skin; the necks are very small and the onions always ripen up hard. An excellent keeper, exceedingly fine flavor, grown to an enormous size, onions weighing five pounds having been grown from seed the first year.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; ½ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.00.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Very similar to the Southport Red Globe, except that it averages a trifle smaller and matures a little earlier. The skin is a rich brownish yellow; the flesh white, crisp and fine grained. Great care has been given to the selection of our seed, so as to give uniformity of size, shape, small necks and heavy yield.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; ½ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.00.

YELLOW DANVERS FLAT OR ROUND. Very productive, medium size, round flat, early. Very reliable, small neck; thin, pale yellow skin. Flesh white, fine grained and mild.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; ½ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVER. The bulbs are large and globular, with very thin necks; rich orange-yellow color. An enormous yielder and a fine keeper. Flesh white and mild.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; ½ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Parsnips



Improved Hollow Crown

CULTURE. Work the soil very deep and pulverize the surface thoroughly. Sow the seed in early Spring, ¾ of an inch deep, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart.

As soon as the young plants appear, cultivate and hand weed them, and when 3 inches high thin to 6 inches apart in the row.

Cultivate sufficiently to keep the soil loose throughout

the season. Freezing improves the quality of Parsnips for table use, so it is customary to take up in the Fall when the ground begins to freeze what will be needed for winter use, leaving the remainder to winter over in the ground, or better still pitting them, as is often done with other roots so that access may be had to them at any time. One ounce of seed for 200 feet of row; 5 pounds seed required for an acre.

GUERNSEY. (Improved half long.) A greatly improved strain. The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine grained, of most excellent quality.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN. Our stock of this old time favorite is very smooth and fine. None better anywhere at any price.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Parsley

CULTURE. Sow seed in shallow drills in the early spring for border or in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; and thin the plants to 4 inches. Cultivation should be frequent and weeds kept removed.

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row; 6 pounds of seed required for an acre.

DARK MOSS CURLED. The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive, and on account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

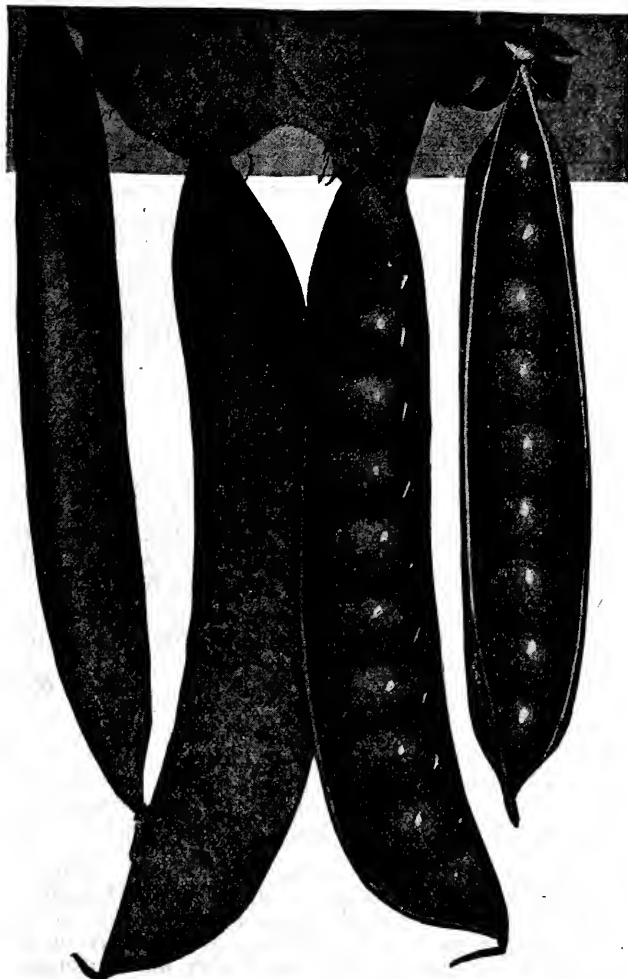
DOUBLE CURLED. Fine, dwarf, crimped leaves.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

FERN LEAVED. This is most exquisite in form and color—invaluable as a garnishing plant, and suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.

Peas



American Wonder Peas

HARDY, NORTHERN GROWN STOCK. Our Peas are Northern Grown. They are produced at an altitude of 5,000 feet, or more, making them the earliest, hardiest and most productive Peas obtainable. In addition, the localities where they are raised are free from insects and other damaging pests. For many years we have made a specialty of Peas and now grow thousands of acres where a few years ago we grew hundreds. Much skill and knowledge is required to properly grow Seed Peas and we employ experts of long experience to handle our crops. Our Peas are carefully grown, kept true to type, are bright, handsome, sound and of strong germination.

Those wishing to purchase large lots of Peas should write us for special prices, stating varieties wanted and quantities of each. We have an immense trade in Peas, extending over the entire United States and while present stocks are large, they may not be adequate to the demands made upon them. For that reason, we urge early orders to avoid disappointment on the part of our customers.

Round seeded varieties weigh 60 pounds per bushel, wrinkled sorts, 56 pounds per bushel.

CULTURE FOR GARDEN PEAS. Sow seed 2 to 4 inches deep in rich soil very early in the Spring and for a succession put in varieties that mature at different

periods, or if dwarfs only are desired, sow a few rows every 10 days throughout the season. For hand cultivation sow in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart and cultivate them with a horse.

Tall growing Peas may be sown broadcast to advantage upon very clean soil or new breaking. They may be supported with a woven wire fence or poultry netting. Sow in double rows eight inches apart and stretch the wire support between the rows. Fasten securely at each end with posts using stakes between the posts.

Two pounds of seed will plant 100 feet of row; 115 to 140 pounds of seed required for an acre in drills, and if broadcast 175 pounds.

ALASKA. Height, 2½ feet. Very early and exceedingly uniform in maturing its crop. The vines are very productive, bearing four to seven pods which are filled with medium sized, bright bluish-green peas of good flavor.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

FIRST AND BEST. Height, 2½ feet to 3 feet. Standard, white seeded extra early. Vines are vigorous and hardy, bearing from three to seven pods each containing from five to seven medium sized peas of good quality.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES.

GRADUS. The earliest wrinkled variety. This grand, large podded, early, prolific variety has won the hearts of market gardeners everywhere. The vines are very vigorous and robust, growing to a height of about 3 feet. It is exceedingly early for a wrinkled variety, being only a day or two later than the earliest, small, smooth sorts. The pods are very large and are invariably well filled with from six to nine sweet, luscious, tender, wrinkled peas of large size and delicious flavor. The peas remain tender for some time after they are large enough for use.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN. Height, 2 to 2½ feet. Seeds green, wrinkled. In all respects very similar to the Advancer pea, but an improvement on that variety in point of productiveness. Flavor very fine. The peas are rather smaller than the Advancer, but are fully equal in other respects.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

THOMAS LAXTON. Large podded, extra early pea. This fine large early pea was raised by crossing Gradus with the Alaska. In earliness the Thomas Laxton is only two or three days behind the Alaska, but the pods are very much larger, containing on the average seven or eight large, sweet, wrinkled peas of the very richest flavor. The vines attain a height of from three and one-half feet. It is of hardier constitution than the Gradus, and is earlier and of darker colored pod. In flavor this pea is unsurpassed.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES. Planted at the same time as the extra early or dwarf varieties, these come into bearing when other sorts are gone. For the most part they stand a long time fit for table use, and as a rule they are, except when noted, sweeter than the early sorts. The pods are large and they stand longer in fit condition for use. Wrinkled peas are sold at 56 pounds per bushel in compliance with the Iowa state law.

Peas--Continued

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Four to 5 feet in height. This has been considered for a long time the standard main crop or late pea for summer use. From this variety has sprung the whole race of green wrinkled peas. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing an abundance of large, well-filled pods. The peas are light green, wrinkled, of fine quality and delicious flavor. Hardly any pea is sweeter than this.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

EVERBEARING. Height, 2½ to 3 feet. As the name indicates this variety continued long in bearing and is very prolific. It is probably the best sort for late summer and autumn use. The broad pods, which are of a nice green color, average three inches in length. The peas are very large, green, wrinkled and of excellent quality. They cook very quickly, are tender and of superior flavor. Excellent for family use.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR. This is an edible podded variety. Vines grow only 15 to 18 inches in height, with purplish blossoms. Sugar peas are not shelled, but pods are cooked same as string beans.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF WRINKLED VARIETIES. These require no brushing and are in large demand for family use. All of the following sorts are early, being but a few days later than the Round Seeded Sorts. Wrinkled peas weight 56 pounds per bushel, according to the Iowa state law.

WHITE MARROWFAT. Height, 3½ feet. Grown on account of the great quantities of pods which it bears and for canning purposes. The vines are of strong, sturdy growth, but mature the pods quite late. The large, cylindrical, light colored pods are well filled with round, smooth, light, yellow peas of somewhat dry and mealy quality.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

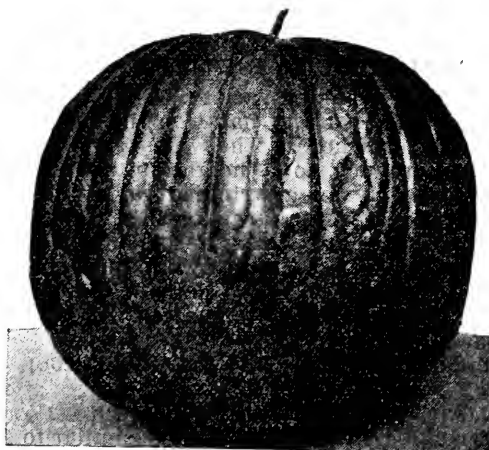
AMERICAN WONDER. Height, 10 inches. This variety heads the list of peas in flavor and quality. It is a cross between the well-known Champion of England and the Little Gem and has the merits of both, together with features not found in either of the parent varieties. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well-flavored peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties, being nearly as early as the smooth sorts. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. These peas are especially adapted to family use as they require no brush or other support.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

LITTLE GEM. Height, 16 to 18 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well filled pods 2½ to 3 inches long, only three days after the American Wonder. The peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality. One of the best for family use. It remains fit for use longer than the American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior, and though by many to be sweeter.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Pumpkin



Connecticut Field

L A R G E CHEESE OR KENTUCKY FIELD. Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. About two feet in diameter. A fine keeper. Thick flesh of extra fine quality. A fine sort for family and market use. It is grown quite extensively for stock feeding.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

WINTER LUXURY. A splendid pie pumpkin, small round, about ten inches in diameter; skin finely netted and beautiful golden-russet. The flesh is thick, very sweet, tender, of fine flavor, and deep golden in color. The vines are healthy and productive and the pumpkins keep well during the winter.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EARLY SUGAR OR PIE PUMPKIN. Small, round, flattened, prolific, deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained, sweet and of finest quality. A good keeper. One of the best for pies.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

JAPANESE PIE. A crook neck variety. Early seeds are of fine quality. Keeps well.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.15.

PUMPKIN CULTURE. For seed sown with corn, plant only one row in five, which when the vines begin to run, may be omitted in cultivation and thus the plants will not be injured. Use a dipper and plant three to five

seeds in every third hill of corn. Plant as a single crop in hills eight feet apart each way. Cultivate with a section of the harrow. Use paris green and land plaster or wood ashes to control the striped squash bugs. When well established thin to four plants in each hill.

CONNECTICUT FIELD. An immensely productive, large orange colored, field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Pepper

CULTURE. Plant seed ½ inch deep in the hot bed in March, or in boxes in the house, set in rows about 1½ feet apart each way in the garden about corn-planting time. One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants.

CHINESE GIANT. An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about two feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangoes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe the peppers are rich, glossy scarlet, making them usually fine in appearance.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE. A large, early bright red variety, mild in flavor. Desirable for pickling and mangoes when green.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 75c; 2 oz., \$1.20.

LONG RED CAYENNE. A late variety. Pods are small, bright scarlet cone shaped and pungent. Are as much used for pickling when green as when ripe.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 75c; 2 oz., \$1.20.

RUBY KING. The most popular large fruited pepper. Very prolific. The pods are a beautiful bright red, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick for stuffing as mangoes.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 75c; 2 oz., \$1.20.

Radishes

THE SECRET OF GROWING GOOD RADISHES.

The secret of growing good radishes consists chiefly in the observance, on the part of the grower, of three points. First, they should be grown on light quick soil. Second, they should be given plenty of water, and last, but by no means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly and if not supplied with sufficient moisture are likely to be pithy.

Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in the early spring in rows 1 foot apart and the more fertile the soil the faster they will grow. For a succession sow every 10 days throughout the season and stir the soil sufficiently to keep out the weeds.

One ounce of seed required for 100 feet of row; 8 to 10 pounds of seed will plant one acre.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED. Practically the same as the Rosy Gem, except that it is not quite so early but is used mostly for outdoor culture.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

EARLY ROUND RADISHES.



ZELLER'S WHITE TIP RADISHES. After several years' experience in growing many strains of White Tip Radish we gave this particular sort the name "Sterling" because of its fine shape, its uniformity, its

handsome appearance, its solidity, its superiority in every respect to all other strains of this type of Radish. It is very early and equally desirable for outdoor culture and forcing under glass. When placed on the table it is of particularly fine appearance. In flavor, no other Radish excels it, being crisp, sweet, mild and delicate, all that may be desired in a radish.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

ROSY GEM. We have a very clean and beautiful strain of this popular sort. It is extremely early, maturing in 25 days, and is largely used for growing both under glass, and outdoors. It is round, bright scarlet and has a handsome white tip.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Regular strain. A great favorite. Beautiful bright scarlet, with pure white tip. Oblong in shape, medium size, makes rapid growth. It is a fine table variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive appearance. Fine for open ground or forcing.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

WHITE ICICLE. The finest of the early, pure white varieties. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for pulling in about three weeks from sowing the seed. They are long and slender and clear, pure white, making them very attractive when on sale and on the table. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size, thus remaining in condition for use for considerable time.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

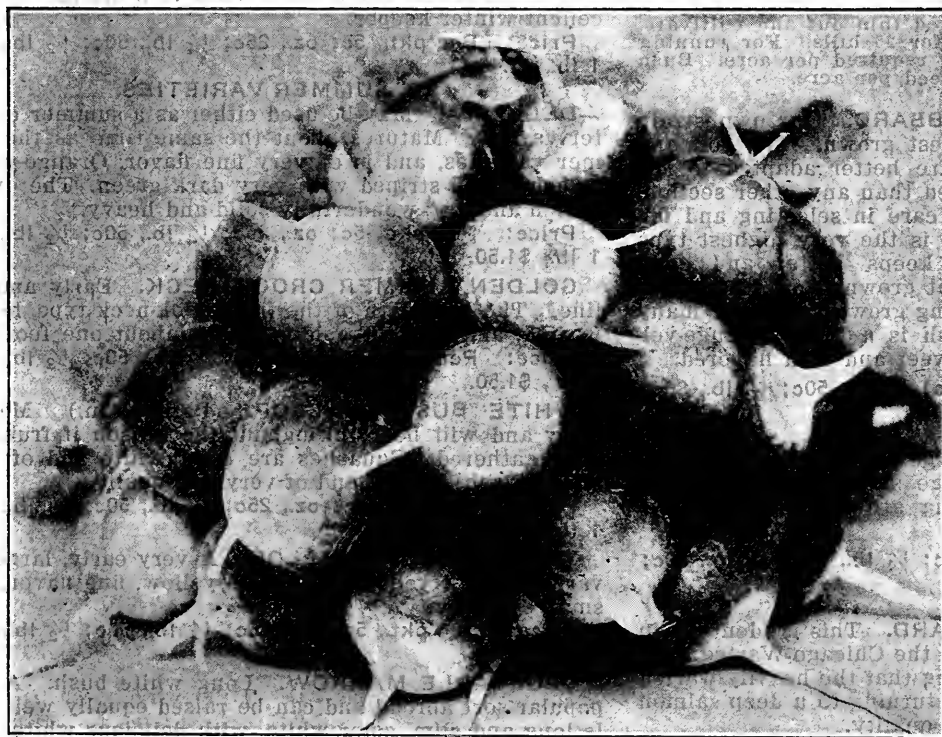
CULTURE. Soil, seeding, culture and storing same as for parsnip. One ounce of seed will sow 60 feet of row; 10 pounds of seed required for an acre.

LONG WHITE FRENCH. The variety most commonly cultivated and considered best in flavor. The roots are long, white, smooth and when properly cooked form a good substitute for oysters, which they resemble very much in taste.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

SANDWICH ISLAND. Grows uniformly extra large, averaging fully double the size and weight of the roots of the old variety. Of very superior quality and delicate flavor.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip Radish



White Icicle.

Spinach



Bloomsdale Spinach

BLOOMSDALE OR SAVOY LEAVED. This is the earliest variety. Plant is of upright growth with narrow, pointed, crinkled leaves. Is very hardy.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CULTURE. For early spring use, sow seed in August in very fertile soil rich in humus. Upon approach of cold weather, cover the plants with 3 inches of straw. In the spring, when dry, remove the litter and the plants will be ready for use in a short time. Sow seed 1 inch deep in rows a foot apart. For a succession, sow again early in the spring and every two weeks thereafter. Keep surface soil cultivated lightly. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 10 to 12 pounds of seed required for an acre.

LONG STANDING

This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. In our estimation the best for the private garden, as it is one of the most popular and profitable with market gardeners.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Squash

WINTER VARIETIES.

MAMMOTH CHILI. Weight, 100 pounds or more. Immensely profitable. Very productive. Attains an enormous size, often reaching a weight of 75 pounds, and not infrequently weigh 100 pounds. Despite its size, its flesh is rich and fine flavored. It is especially desirable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. From the illustration you will note its uniformly large size. For feeding cows it is best to cut them up, mixing with ground feed. As to the yield, an acre will run from 8 to 15 tons, it will thus produce a very cheap and nutritious feed. In feeding to swine, all that is necessary is to break the Squashes open and they will help themselves.

Mammoth Chili Squashes carry off the prize at nearly every show where they are exhibited.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.15.

CULTURE. Plant seed in extra fertile soil in the Spring as soon as danger of frost is past. The vining varieties should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, and the bush varieties from 4 to 5 feet. Place 10 seeds in a hill and cover with an inch of soil. When the plants are well started thin out and cultivate.

One ounce of seed required for 25 hills. For running varieties, 3½ to 4 pounds seed required per acre. Bush varieties require 6 pounds of seed per acre.

ZELLER'S IMPROVED HUBBARD. Our own strain of Hubbard Squash is the finest grown. The soil and climatic conditions of Iowa are better adapted to the proper maturing of Squash seed than any other section, and as we have taken special care in selecting and improving our strain, the result is the very highest type known. It matures earlier, keeps better and commands a higher price than that grown from other seed. The vines are of strong, running growth and bear many large, pear-shaped fruit. Flesh is a bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored.

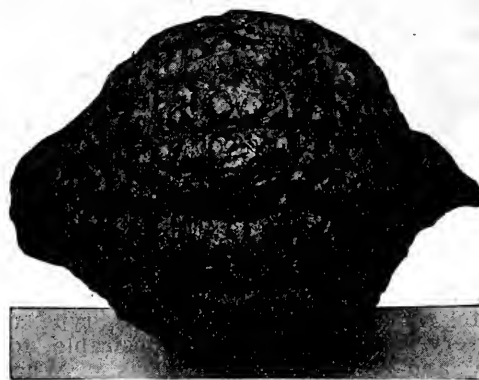
Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

BOSTON MARROW. A large fruited, hard shelled, winter sort, with bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vine of strong, running growth and very productive; fruits oval.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

RED OR "GOLDEN" HUBBARD. This is identical in size, form and fruitfulness with the Chicago Warded Hubbard; the chief distinction being that the heavily warted skin is of a rich orange-yellow turning to a deep salmon red when ripened. It is of fine quality.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Chicago Warded Hubbard

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD. Is similar in size and quality to the Hubbard. The vines are vigorous and productive, while the large, dark olive-green fruits are rather more heavily warted. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

GREGORY'S DELICIOUS. In dryness, sweetness and richness of flavor, surpasses all other Squashes. The shell is green in color, the flesh a rich orange. An excellent winter keeper.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

DELICATA. May be used either as a summer or winter variety. Matures about the same time as the summer varieties, and is of very fine flavor, Orange-yellow, splashed and striped with very dark green. The quality is rich and dry, wonderfully solid and heavy.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK NECK. Early and prolific. The fruits are of the true crook-neck type, heavily warted, and of light golden color; about one foot long.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. (Patty Pan.) Matures early and will bear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. Squashes are clear white and of large size. Flesh is thick and of very fine quality.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. A very early, large, flat variety; color yellow, flesh pale yellow, fine flavor, very small seed cavity.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

VEGETABLE MARROW. Long white bush. A very popular sort abroad and can be raised equally well here. Is long and slim, color white, with delicious white flesh.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Tomatoes

ACME. Early and bears fruit until cut off by frost. Fruit is purplish always round, smooth and of good size, and is borne in clusters of four or five; free from cracks and stands shipment well. Flesh is solid and of excellent flavor, does well both outdoors and under glass. This is a good canning variety.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.00.

STONE. This variety is very large and of a bright scarlet color; very smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid; is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; without hard core; not subject to rot; its vines and foliage are rank and robust.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$3.25.

PONDEROSA. This is the largest fruited Tomato and is of fine quality for slicing. The vines are of stronger growth; fruits oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly fleshy with small seed cells; of fine flavor, planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound or more.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; ½ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$3.80.

HUSK TOMATO. Makes fine preserves. Also called Strawberry and Ground Cherry, is greatly valued for use as a preserve, it also makes delicious pies either when ripe or dried with sugar. The fruits are half an inch in diameter and of very sweet and agreeable flavor. They are enclosed in a husk or calyx. We consider the Golden Husk better than the Purple Husk variety and unless otherwise directed will always send Golden Husk on orders received for Strawberry, Ground Cherry or Husk Tomato. Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 65c.



Ponderosa Tomato

YELLOW PEAR. Similar to the Red Pear, but handsome yellow.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 65c.

SPARK'S EARLIANA. A perfect early Tomato, large in size and beautiful in color, nearly seedless and very solid, a vigorous grower and prodigious bearer, yielding its splendid fruit until frost.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; ½ lb., \$2.10; 1 lb., \$4.00.

EARLIANA PRIVATE STOCK. Quantity very limited. A superior stock saved from fine breeding plots, the result of 8 years selection.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; ½ lb., \$2.75; 1 lb., \$5.25.

Turnip



Extra Early Purple Top Milan

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. Similar to the White Milan, except that the roots are a little more flat, and the upper portion is a beautiful purple-red.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.75.

PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAVED. The most popular sort. The general favorite with all, and more largely grown than any

other Turnip; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Rather flat and of medium size. Color, purple above ground, white below; flesh, white, fine grained and tender.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; ½ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$1.75.

PURPLE WHITE TOP GLOBE. Of a perfect globe shape, about six inches in diameter, with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp, and of quick growth. A good keeper and is fine for market.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.60.

WHITE GLOBE. Perfectly globe-shaped; skin white and smooth; leaves, large and dark green. Flesh is white and of good quality.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.75.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. This strain is of American origin and is a purple top, yellow variety. It has been selected to produce a smaller top and a shorter neck than is usually found; the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent both for the table and for stock feeding.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.50.

CARTER'S HARDY SWEDE. An excellent sort either for table use or stock feeding. Flesh, yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. It is a hardy variety and yields heavily.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SWEET RUSSIAN. Excellent keeper. Desirable for table and stock. Roots, large, globe-shaped small neck. color white. Flesh, white, firm and sweet.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Rhubarb Seed

CULTURE. Sow the seed in cold frame in the spring and as soon as the plants are large enough to transplant into rows 1 foot apart each way and cultivate. The following spring, plant out in rows 5 feet apart each way and each spring work into the soil a liberal supply of decomposed stable manure. Rhubarb roots are set out and cultivated as the above and this method gives edible Rhubarb in a very short time.

One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row.

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB. A delicious variety, yielding heavy crops of light crimson stems which are a beautiful strawberry color when cooked.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

RHUBARB SEED. Vigorous and productive. The leaf stalks are very numerous, the longer ones from 15 to 20 inches in length, and fully 1½ inches wide.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

FLOWERS

Asters

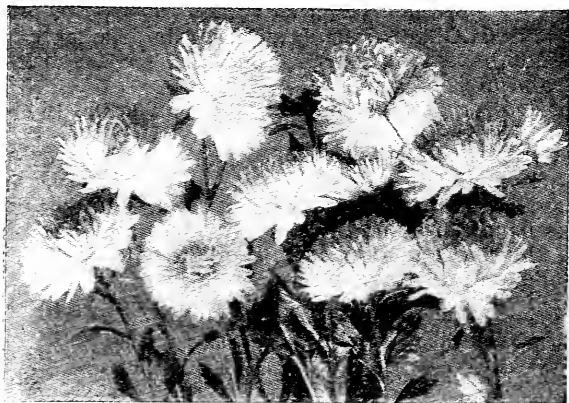
CULTURE. The cultivation of the Aster is simple. Do not sow the seed too early; the middle of March indoors is considered a very good time. Successive sowings should be made, if a constant supply of flowers is desired from July until frost. For early use sow the seed in shallow boxes, covering with one-fourth inch of soil. Later sowings may be made in hot-beds or cold frames; or in the open ground, broadcast or in drills, when all danger of frost is past. Never use the same ground or location twice in succession. The soil should be rich and moist. We recommend pulverized sheep manure, wood ashes and phosphates as fertilizers. If barnyard manure is used it should be thoroughly decomposed. Allow plants plenty of room; rows should be 3 feet apart and 15 inches between the plants in the row, but the distance may be less, according to the habit or growth of the variety.

The aster beetle or fly is one of the worst pests, but there seems to be only one crop of them, and these if caught and killed are not usually followed by others. Dusting the plants with air slacked lime or dry ashes will be found beneficial. Root lice and cutworms are also troublesome. Applications of kerosene emulsion or tobacco water around the roots are effective. Aster blight or "yellows" can usually be traced to the work of the above pests.

The plants should be pulled and burned if they should become badly diseased. Growers should remember that prevention is better than cure. Good cultivation and the timely use of the remedies suggested should produce healthy, vigorous plants.

LAVENDER GEM ASTER. One of the most beautiful Asters; color a charming shade of lavender, deepening with age. The flowers are always full double, borne in profusion on long, slender, wiry stems. Of the Ostrich Feather Type, large artistic and loosely arranged.

Price: Per packet, 5c.



Lavender Gem Asters

GIANT COMET ASTERS MIXED. This is a new class of Asters of which the plants are like those of the Late Branching, large and strong. The flowers, like all the Comet type, have petals that are very long, being 3 to 5 inches in diameter when well grown. They are narrow and gracefully recurved, giving them a lightness and grace that makes them the most artistic of all Asters. The immense size of the flowers—they are the largest Asters now in cultivation—their artistic beauty, delicacy of coloring and freedom of bloom make them superior to almost all others. They bloom in mid-season. Finest mixed colors.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

PINK KING. This is a beautiful and delicate lavender pink shade; it had the characteristic narrow petal of the class but the petals are not so closely folded as some of the others. This gives the flower a graceful, soft appearance. The plants are upright in growth.

Price: Per packet, 5c.



White King Aster

CRIMSON KING. Very rich, deep crimson. A most striking and attractive variety for those who prefer this color.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

ROSE KING. A very attractive Aster with large, handsome double-quilled flowers of a brilliant rose color. A great favorite among florists, lasting in perfect condition a long time. It is vigorous in habit, with stems frequently two feet long.

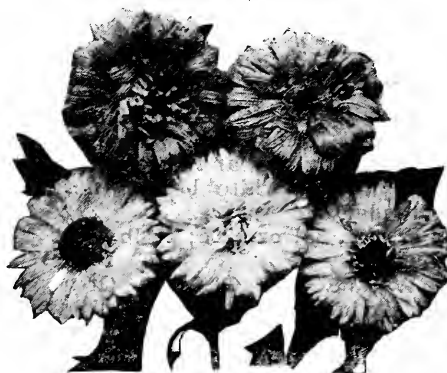
Price: Per packet, 5c.

VIOLET KING. The petals are twisted, curled and incurved in the center, completely covering the crown. The bloom is full and large; plants strong and free-branching. Season, mid-summer to frost; the color is a soft violet-lilac.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

WHITE KING. This has the same handsome type of flower and upright growth of plant as the Violet King and makes a very pleasing contrast with that variety. The cut flowers have the splendid lasting quality characteristic of the King class. In season White King blossoms with the late Branching and has all the vigor of that famous race. The plants are more upright in growth than the Violet King and Rose King.

Price: Per packet, 5c.



Mixed Asters

Sweet Peas

SWEET PEA CULTURE

PREPARATION OF SOIL. Prepare a trench 2 feet deep and at least 1½ feet wide. Fill in with a mixture of rich loam and well rotted barnyard manure or 5 pounds of sheep manure and 1½ pounds of bone meal for each 8 feet of row. Cover with 6 inches of good soil. The manure should be worked in deep down and carefully mixed through the soil at bottom of trench.

The trench should slope gradually towards the center, which is to be 2 inches deeper than the sides.

PLANTING. Should be done the first day the soil is dry enough to work without becoming sticky. If the soil is worked while wet it may ruin the crop.

White seeded Sweet Peas should not be sown until the ground has thoroughly thawed. Sweet Peas require a long period of slow growth under cool conditions which are necessary for good root formation. Late-sown Sweet Peas, especially when planted after May 15th are seldom worth while. Sow 1 pound of seed for 100 feet of row.

Make a furrow in the center of trench 6 inches wide and 3 inches deep. Sow the seed in this furrow in two rows, 4 inches apart and 2 inches apart in the row. Cover with about an inch of fine soil and tamp down firmly. If soil is damp and heavy tamp more lightly than if dry and loose. After tamping, rake another inch of soil over seed. Do not cover seed more than 2 inches deep altogether.

CULTIVATION. When vines are 5 inches high, fill up the 4 inches between the rows with fine soil drawing the soil to each side, covering the vines to within an inch of their tops. Do not cover up the vines entirely. Straighten any crooked plants. After the vines have grown another 5 inches repeat the operation; at this time hoe up the soil outside the rows to a level with the soil around the vines, so that what was originally the trench becomes a ridge.

SUPPORTS. Never allow vines to fall over, as they cannot be properly straightened afterwards, but support with brush, wire netting or strings.

MULCHING. Before blooming time fill trench between the rows with straw or grass clippings. This will keep the soil cool and moist.

WATERING. Sweet Peas like plenty of water in dry weather. After blooming begins, fill the trench between the rows with water two or three times a week, if there is a lack of showers.

TILING. Growth and bloom of Sweet Peas will be increased if a line of 3-inch porous drain tile is placed a few inches beneath the trench. By bringing this to the



White Spencer



Zeller's Choice Mixture

surface with an elbow, water may be readily applied to the roots.

CUTTING. Should be attended to every day, whether you have use for the flowers or not. If seed pods are allowed to form, the vines will soon cease blooming. In the afternoon or early evening is the best time for cutting. The flowers being then fully developed and hardened, last much longer in water.

It is only necessary to cut each day the flowers that are fully developed. It is after forming seed pods that they injure the vines.

Be careful in cutting not to disturb or break the vines. Carelessness in this will soon ruin them.

It is best not to step too near the vines when picking the flowers, as this would pack the soil surface, which should be kept loose and open.

ENEMIES. For slugs and cutworms a little air-slacked lime around the young shoots will protect them more or less and sometimes the worms can be attracted and killed by putting a bunch of green grass dipped in Paris green near the Sweet Pea row.

For plant lice or aphid use "Black Leaf 40," Nico-Fumo Liquid or some other tobacco extract spray.

Sweet Peas belong to the legume family and cannot flourish unless they have plenty of bacteria on their roots. These bacteria are necessary to furnish the plants nitrogen, which is one of the important plant foods. Where Sweet Peas have been grown before there will probably be sufficient bacteria in the soil, but in other places these may be lacking and Nitragin should be used to supply them.

Nitragin is easy to use. It will not replace other fertilizers, but will help you raise more vigorous, healthier Sweet Peas. Sow 1 pound of seed for 100 feet of row.

ZELLER'S CHOICE MIXTURE. The finest and most desirable mixture possible to put together. The acme of richness and beauty, matchless in combination of colors and giant sweet scented flowers. Every color of the rainbow and an almost unlimited variety of shades, tones and combinations of colors, striped, splashed, mottled and margined. Nothing seems to have been forgotten. It is made up regardless of expense, the aim being to secure in this mixture the largest flowering sorts and the widest possible range of colors. Without doubt this mixture reaches perfection. It is our aim to constantly improve, when possible, by adding new varieties as they are introduced. We include the magnificent Spencer,

Sweet Peas--Continued

the superb Unwins and the always popular Grandifloras; a mixture, in fact, of which anyone may be proud.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

CHOICE MIXED. This is a most excellent mixture, embracing all the standard varieties and many colors.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.20.

Sweet Alyssum

A very pretty plant for beds, vases, baskets, edgings or rock work. Sweet scented and blooms profusely all summer.

Price: Per packet 5c.

Antirrhinum or Snapdragon



Snapdragons were a feature of the old-fashioned garden. Then for a time they were neglected but suddenly when the improved new sorts appeared, they became one of the most fashionable bouquet flowers. Today they are being raised in gardens everywhere since the splendid flower spikes appearing all summer, are as valuable for bedding

effects as for cutting and for a pleasing contrast to some of the stiffer, coarse annuals.

CULTURE. Should be sown in open ground the latter part of May. It is best to start seeds indoors in a shallow box or in a hot-bed, in a temperature of about 65 degrees. Cover seeds to a depth of four times their size and press surface firm with a board. Water with a fine spray. Transplant seedlings after second leaves form and remove to garden when weather is warm and settled.

GIANT. White, Scarlet, Garnet, Yellow, Pink, Striped and Mixed.

Price: Per packet 5c.

QUEEN OF THE NORTH. Grows 1 foot high and densely covered with large white flowers. A gem for beds and borders, valuable for pot culture.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

TOM THUMB MIXED. Large variety of colors; best for bedding.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

TALL MIXED. Extra fine selection, best for cutting.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

Cockscomb

CELOSIA PLUMOSA. COCKSCOMB. Freely blooming annuals; grow best in light soil not too rich. They make splendid border plants. In the sunlight the rich colors of the flower spikes is beautifully contrasted with the bronze-colored foliage. Plumosa, mixed. Feathered. All colors.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

CUPID DWARF OR BEDDING MIXTURE. Sown as a border they form a line of emerald green foliage a little over a foot wide and from 5 to 6 inches high, and from June until late summer are literally a sheet of bloom and from the fact that they cover the ground so closely they are not so likely to suffer from droughts as the tall sorts.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.20.



Balsam or Lady Slipper

An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored, double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture; succeeds in a good, rich soil. Our strain is unrivaled for great variety and size of flowers.

CULTURE. Sow out of doors, when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about four times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

ZELLER'S CHOICE BALSAM. (Mixed.) The finest mixture possible to combine, representing the best selections from the most celebrated specialists in Europe. The flowers are very large, measuring from two to three inches in diameter, of perfect form, resembling the flower of the Camellia, and are as double, in fact, the petals are so densely produced that the yield of seed is extremely small, one single plant often producing not more than five seeds. The colors of the flowers are varied and brilliant, comprising pure white, crimson, white shaded lilac, rose, spotted, scarlet, blue, purple and many other tints.

Price: Per packet, 5c.



Cockscomb

Carnations

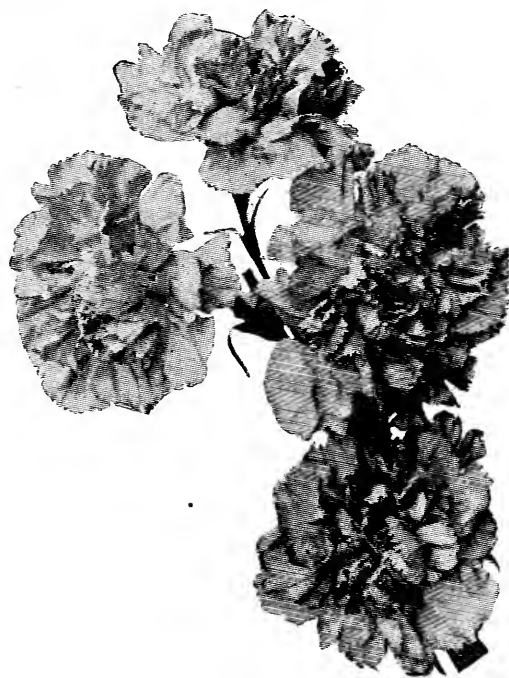
Carnations are general favorites because of their rich colors, spicy fragrance and profusion of flowers. All of our varieties do well from seed, but the Marguerite and Shabaud types are the best for summer flowering.

EVERBLOOMING SHABAUD CARNATIONS. A new strain raised by M. Shabaud, the carnation specialist of France. The plants are of even height as if trimmed, the stalks very stiff, the flower large, double and deliciously sweet. It has the largest and most charming color variation. These usually bloom in five months from time of sowing. Fine mixed.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

MARGUERITE CARNATIONS MIXED. This new class of Carnations blooms in about five months after sowing. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., exquisitely sweet and fully eighty per cent perfectly double. Seeds sown early in the year will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept pinched back, plants will bloom late in the fall until checked by hard frosts. If protected by coarse straw litter they will live through the winter and flower early the following summer.

Price: Per packet, 5c.



Carnations

Cosmos

ZELLER'S EXTRA EARLY AND MAMMOTH COSMOS. Cosmos is the showiest of our late summer and autumn blooming annuals. Its graceful flowers borne on long stems, rising above the feathery foliage are very desirable for home or church decoration, lasting a week or more in water. It is a very prolific bloomer, and if the plants are given enough space to develop well, will branch freely, every shoot being covered with a mass of lovely flowers. Cosmos is very effective among shrubbery and especially desirable for interplanting with early blooming perennials as it fills in the gaps when the latter die down.

EXTRA EARLY COSMOS. The earliest flowering variety in cultivation, blooming fully two months in advance of any other strain known. Seeds sown in open ground, in early May, will produce blooming plants in July, and continue a mass of bloom until killed by frosts. It is the result of painstaking selection from a few plants

several years ago which showed a decided tendency to earliness. This desirable trait is so well established, that instead of a few plants coming early—as in other early varieties—our Extra Early Cosmos is uniformly so, and will bloom in any part of the North. The plant grows about 4 feet tall. All colors, mixed.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

MAMMOTH COSMOS. The following varieties of Cosmos usually do not start blooming until several weeks after the Extra Early sorts, consequently they are sometimes nipped by early frost. To insure success, therefore, it is best to start all Mammoth varieties indoors in early April, later transplanting them to the garden when danger of frost is over. By this method they start to bloom in good season and the very large flowers well repay the extra trouble. All colors mixed.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

Dianthus or Pinks



DOUBLE DIANTHUS

One of the most popular and magnificent flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The annual varieties may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past and in a few weeks' time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until frost.

DOUBLE ANNUAL PINKS. A fancy mixture of beautiful varieties.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

DIANTHUS, DOUBLE LUCIFER. This new annual Pink represents the double flowered form of the Dianthus Vesuvius. The nicely fringed double flowers, 1 3/4 to 2 inches across, are of an intense orange-scarlet, a dazzling color in full sunshine and the most striking of all red flowered annual Pinks. The plants grow 12 to 15 inches high and may be advantageously used for effective flowerbeds. We are certain that the flowers of this new variety will be of the same great value and importance for cutting among the annual Pinks, as the bright scarlet flowered variety "Grenadin" had attained among Carnations.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

SINGLE ANNUAL PINKS, MIXED. A beautiful mixture of all the single varieties.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS. Fancy mixed. Contains all the desirable colors.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

Gourds

ORNAMENTAL. Mixed varieties.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

California Poppy

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. The California Poppy is a showy, free-flowering plant so popular with everyone as to scarcely need introduction. Particular attention is drawn to this beautiful herbaceous perennial, which flowers freely the first year and bears a great abun-

dance of brilliant yellow tulip shaped flowers. Do not overlook this beautiful variety in placing your orders. All colors, mixed.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

Larkspur

This is one of the best known garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected, by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Hardy annuals. Finest mixed, all colors.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

Nasturtium

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained, sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time of planting until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms. No annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers

varieties. In this mixture are also included all the choicest colors of the climbing varieties, including the new Madam Gunther, Hybrids and Chameleon sorts. The color combinations in the flowers are superb, a wealth of rich maroon, crimson, scarlet, magenta and claret shades, marbled and mottled, streaked, spotted and splashed with white cream, pink and rose. These climbing Nasturtiums are especially adapted for covering verandas, trellises, trees, stumps, etc.

ZELLER'S MIXTURE OF DWARF NASTURTIIUMS. All colors.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/2 lb., 80c.

ZELLER'S MIXTURE OF TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIIUMS. All colors.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/2 lb., 85c.

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS. Choice mixed.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/2 lb., 85c.

TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIIUMS. Choice mixed.

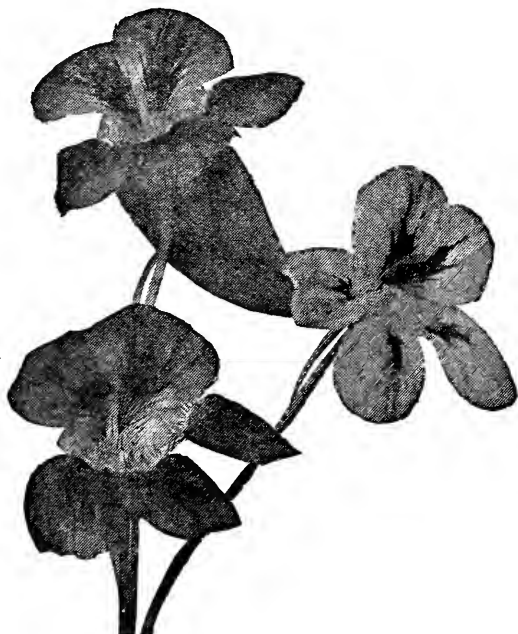
Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/2 lb., 80c.

VARIEGATED FOLIAGE QUEEN OF TOM THUMB MIXED. The colors range from the deep crimson of parent to yellow, buff and spotted; of fine form and of the largest size. Very effective, forming a fine contrast to the silver variegated or cream and green colored leaves of the foliage. Useful for growing as simple plants among other flowers, for edging walks, or surmounting walls. Very showy and a decided novelty of most surpassing beauty.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00.

VARIEGATED FOLIAGE TALL OR TRAILING QUEEN MIXTURE. A fine mixture of this charming new variety, containing all colors so far originated. The flowers are of many bright colors in pleasing contrast to the variegated blotched and spotted foliage.

Price: Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00.

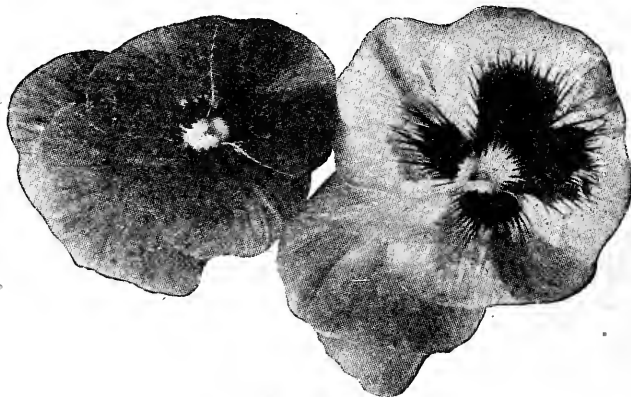


Zeller's Nasturtiums

for so long a time, with the same outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in light or sandy soils and seldom diminishes through the hot weather. The varieties offered below are selected from a very large number of sorts as the best and most distinct.

It is our intention that every package of seed, large or small, that bears our name shall be the best that money can procure anywhere at any price. Our mixtures of Dwarf and Tall Nasturtiums are shining examples of Zeller's excellence as applied to flower seeds. These mixtures are made up by ourselves from the finest named varieties grown by the leading specialists of England, France, Italy and America. They embrace every desirable color, such as a deep brown, red, golden-orange, flaming scarlet, chrome yellow, spotted deep chocolate, light straw, delicate shades of rose and many other colors, tints and markings.

Our Zeller's Mixture of Tall Nasturtiums should not be confounded with the common type, as the varieties of this mixture are mostly of the rich and velvety Lobb



Zeller's Giant Pansies

Pansy Culture

For spring plants the seed may be sown broadcast from July to September. Cover the seed very lightly with fine soil and press in with a board; then mulch the seed bed with long, loose, strawy manure, to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. The seed will be up in about 10 or 15 days; then remove the straw a little at a time. Transplant the seedlings to beds or frames in September or October and after a sharp frost, late in November or early December, provide a light or loose mulch of hay, straw or litter. The seed may also be sown indoors in January or February; or in spring in the open ground, in a shady, cool spot where the plant can be protected from the strong midday sun. The soil should be very rich and liberal applications of bone meal should be given from time to time.

Hot-beds will be found exceedingly useful for raising Pansies. In case the plants have not been wintered over, the seed may be sown in March, following the directions given above except that the straw mulch may be omitted. In about five or six weeks from the time of sowing, the young plants should be transplanted in the beds so they will be two or three inches apart each way, and later can be set out in the garden. These beds are also very convenient for wintering over the young plants that are started in the late summer, as indicated above.

Pansies usually commence to flower in from 70 to 80 days from the time of sowing, under reasonably favorable conditions. They are natives of western Europe where the climate does not have such extremes of temperature as ours. Consequently they do best in cool growing weather such as usually occurs in the spring or late summer or fall.

ZELLER'S MIXTURE. A mixture of Pansies, unrivaled for diversity of coloring and marking. This mixture is made up from over 100 of the finest named varieties grown by pansy specialists of Old and New World. In making up this mixture, expense is not regarded. Our aim is to possess the finest mixture of Pansies obtainable. We have never seen its equal. The diversity of coloring and marking is almost beyond belief. We will cheerfully return money paid for this mixture to anyone who says it is not the finest they ever saw.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

ZELLER'S GIANT FANCY. While all the Pansies in our Zeller's Mixture are large, we do not include in

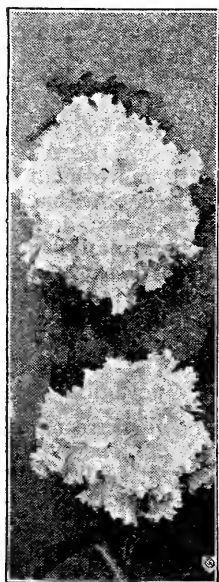


Zeller's Mixture Pansies

its make-up many of the giant sorts, for, as a rule, many of our customers prefer to buy them separately. Great improvement has taken place within the last two or three years, however, in the character of the largest Pansies. Our Giant Fancy is the finest mixture of the large varieties. For this is used only the seed from the very choicest blossoms. It includes many of the newest production of famous growers.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

Petunia



The Petunia is peerless among annuals for effective summer bedding or window boxes. It is of easy culture, early to blossom and continues all summer until frost. No other flower produces a greater diversity of color, or retains its freshness for so long a period. The doubles may be perpetuated, by cuttings in late summer, for winter house plants. Provide good soil and a sunny location. We have prepared these mixtures with the greatest care, and know that they are especially fine.

CULTURE. Sow in May when the ground is warm, in the bed, or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seeds covered to a depth of four times their size. Firm with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering sow indoors in a shallow box, or in a hotbed, and transfer to open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

The weaker Petunia seedlings should be carefully saved. With attention these small seedlings develop

splendidly and frequently produce the finest double flowers.

ZELLER'S EXTRA LARGE FLOWERING PETUNIAS. Mixed. This mixture embodies all the latest varieties, and will prove an agreeable surprise even to those who expect much. All odd and notable kinds, black, crimson, white with yellow throats, marbled, veined, striped, variegated, etc.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

Poppy

CULTURE. Sow out of doors when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. For constant bloom sow at intervals of two weeks. The seed bed should be especially well prepared—raked and pulverized until very fine and then well firmed. Mix the seed with an equal quantity of fine soil, to facilitate even sowing. Sow on the surface and press down firmly with a board. When the seedlings develop their second leaves thin out to prevent crowding. They should stand at least 4 inches apart. Use tobacco spray of aphids.

ZELLER'S SINGLE MIXTURE. Embraces all the leading best single varieties. As is always the case with our poppies, it has been our aim to include in this mixture every good variety.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

Phlox

CULTURE. Sow out of doors, when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about 4 times size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hotbed and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

LARGE FLOWERING DWARF VARIETIES. A type combining the size of the individual flower and the head of the finest Grandifloras with the dwarf sorts; altogether a perfect combination. Finest mixed colors.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

STAR PHLOX. (STAR OF QUEDLINBURG.) Of dwarf habit with very pretty star-shaped flowers. A novel and beautiful variety. Mixed colors.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

Salvia

SPLENDENS. One of the handsomest flowering plants we have for garden decoration. For early flowering, plants should be started indoors in a shallow box, or in a hotbed. Excellent for filling large beds or borders in the garden; continuously in bloom from early August until the first killing frost. Beautiful scarlet; large flowering.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

Verbena

CULTURE. Should not be sown in the open ground before latter part of May. The best plan is to start the seeds indoors in a shallow box or in a hotbed, in a temperature of about 65 degrees. Cover the seeds to a depth four times their size and press the surface firm with a board. Water with a fine spray. Transplant the seedlings after the second leaves form and remove to the garden when the weather is warm and settled.

ZELLER'S MAMMOTH MIXED. The largest Verbena known, a single flower often being as large as a twenty-five cent piece. The beauty of this plant is well known and scarcely needs comment. For garden beds or effective massing the Verbena is unequalled. They bloom profusely the first year from seed, the flowers lasting until late in the autumn. Thrives best in a sweet turfy loam and should be given space to trail over the ground. Verbenas should not be grown in the same place two years in succession. All colors.

Price: Per packet, 5c.



Daisies

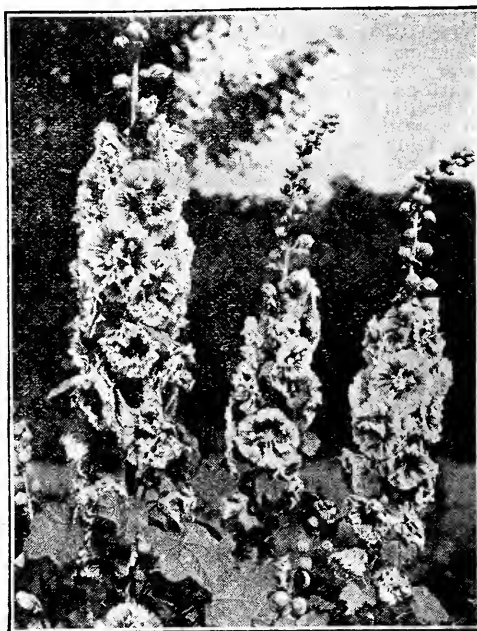
Daisies

BELLIS, ENGLISH DAISY. Daisies are easily raised from spring seed, and come into flower in a very short time. They thrive best in cool, shady places, but do well in almost any soil. They are very pretty when in bloom and deserve to be grown more universally than they are. Admirably adapted for edgings, borders and low beds, 6 to 8 inches. Double mixed, embracing all colors.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

Hollyhocks

There is a revival of the old-fashioned flowers and Hollyhocks are among the best of the old garden favorites. Always a stately and majestic plant, the improvements in them have been so great that one would scarcely recognize in the old single Hollyhock, the parent of the magnificent and truly gorgeous flower of today.



Hollyhocks

The most marked improvement is found in the Chater's and Allegheny strains. These are beautiful beyond description.

The Chater's produce, for the most part, flowers which are densely double, although occasionally some single blossoms are seen among them. The colors are innumerable, ranging from pure white to darkest maroon, some are bright and gay, others of the softest and most delicate shades and tints. The stalks average about four feet in height but many are 6 and even 8 feet high. These stalks are densely covered with blossoms as beautiful in texture and appearance as the Rose.

The Allegheny is of quite recent introduction. It grows very tall and the flowers, though single, are of wonderful beauty and in great variety of color. The Chater's are beautiful beyond description, but the Allegheny is thought by many to be even still more beautiful than the Chater's. Hollyhocks form a capital background for a border of hardy perennials of lower growth, and are also very effective when planted in groups. Once established, as they easily are from seed, they reappear in their places each year. Hollyhocks thrive best in a rich, deep, well drained soil. As usually treated, the Hollyhock is a biennial, but if planted where the water will not settle around the crown in the winter they become very satisfactory perennials.

ALLEGHENY HOLLYHOCKS. The flowers are mammoth size and are wonderfully formed of loosely arranged fringed petals which resemble finest China silk and have none of the formality of the ordinary type. This variety is a perpetual bloomer and has from 2 to 4 buds at the base of each leaf. The buds develop into flowers in rotation, the largest buds first, then the smaller ones, until all have become a beautiful mass of bloom. The colors vary from the palest pink to deep

red. Although the flowers are single they are very beautiful and must be seen to be appreciated. The plants are of strong growth, sending up spikes 5 to 7 feet high. Mixed colors.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

CHATER'S DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS. Extra choice double mixed.

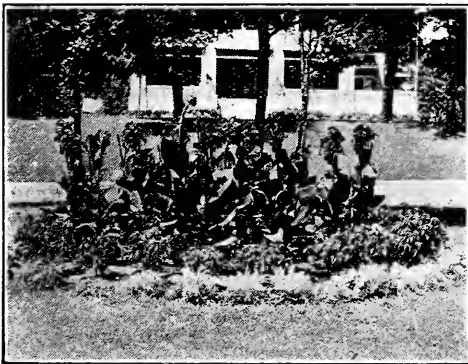
Price: Per packet, 5c.

Sweet William

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. A beautiful, free-blooming, hardy perennial producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with rich and varied flowers. The demand for separate colors had induced us to offer several sorts. Single mixed, all colors.

Price: Per packet, 5c.

Zeller's Large Flowering Cannas



The varieties of cannas offered by us are particularly adapted to any soil or climate and are sure to give satisfaction. We have hardy grown plants, the roots being started in a cool greenhouse in January and the

plants grown slowly until they are large enough to go into $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch pots. We also offer the bulbs which have been kept dormant during the winter months and are ready to start any time after the ground is warm and danger of frost is past. When planted out these potatoes make very rapid growth and we especially recommend them for bedding purposes, as they are cheaper than the plants and make just as much growth during the season except that they do not come into bloom quite as soon.

CANNA FIREBIRD. This is by all means the very best red-flowered, green-leaved Canna, supreme among orchid flowering varieties.

The flowers are borne to immense trusses, on strong stalks well above the leaves. They are of splendid form, round and shapely. The petals measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and more across. The color is a clear, glistening scarlet without any streaks, spots or blotches.

Firebird has been very much admired whenever exhibited. At the Minneapolis Flower Show, visitors stopped instantly when they perceived the dazzling red blossoms. The color, so pure and clear, is really fascinating; a self color not hitherto seen in Cannas.

Prices: Plants, 35c each; doz., \$3.45; Potatoes, 20c each; doz., \$2.00.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. Flowers rich, velvety crimson; fine, shapely flowers in large, full trusses. Used in great quantities by landscape architects. Height, 4 feet.

Price: Plants, 35c each; doz., \$3.45; Potatoes, 20c each; doz., \$2.00.



Queen Charlotte Canna

FEUERMEER. Brilliant, fiery-scarlet, exceptionally free-flowering, fine for massing. Height, 4 feet.

Prices: Plants, 35c each; doz., \$3.45; Potatoes, 20c each; doz., \$2.00.

JULIUS KOCH. Flowers composed of four, broad, well-rounded, large petals which are of the most brilliant blood-red. A very beautiful variety. Height, 3 feet.

Prices: Plants, 35c each; doz., \$3.45; Potatoes, 20c each; doz., \$2.00.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Rich, pomegranate red, bordered with a broad band of bright yellow. Height, 3 feet.

Prices: 35c each; doz., \$3.50; Bulbs, 20c each; doz., \$2.00.

Yellow Flowering Green Foliage

GLADIATOR. One of the finest bedders; the color is a deep yellow, freely dotted with red. Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Prices: 30c each; doz., \$3.45; Bulbs, 15c each; doz., \$1.75.

GUSTAV DUMPER. The ideal, rich yellow, bedding Canna. The large flowers are borne well above the foliage; its habit of growth is neat and uniform. The color supplies a shade which has heretofore been missing, a clear, golden-yellow. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet.

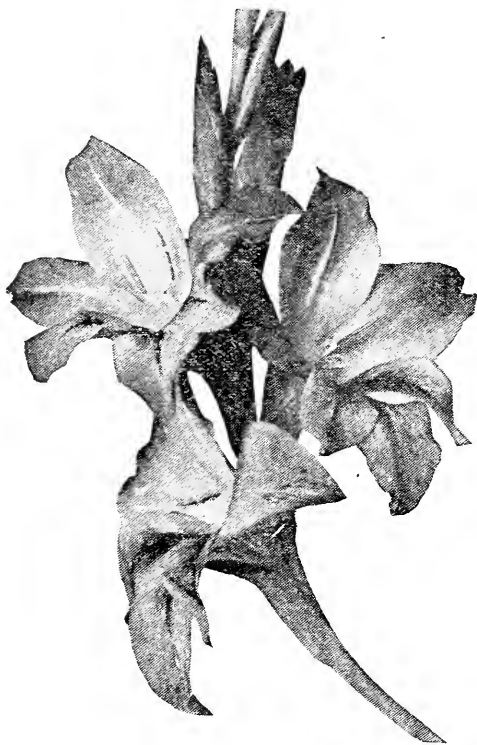
Prices: Plants, 30c each; doz., \$3.25; Bulbs, 15c each; doz., \$1.75.

Write us for prices on larger quantities of plants or bulbs. Our stock of cannas is especially fine and we can quote you a price that is right on quantities.

Zeller's Beautiful Gladioli

Without question Gladiolus are the most popular summer blooming bulbs, easily grown, adaptable to almost all soil conditions, if not too wet. Their long keeping graceful flower spikes, abundantly produced, are unsurpassed in beauty and usefulness, either in beds or borders or for cut flowers. So universally popular are gladiolus with all flower lovers that Gladioli displays are important features of every summer flower show, fair or horticultural exhibit.

Price: Each, 15c; 2 for 25c; dozen of one variety, \$1.25. Except where noted.



America

Flowers freely and has a long season, producing many side branches.

BARON HULOT. Dark velvety, violet blue. Best of the blues.

BEAUTY. Earliest of all. Light pink with chocolate throat.

CANARY BIRD. Clear canary yellow without markings. The best yellow obtainable in gladioli.

CARDINAL. Intense cardinal scarlet. Deep rich color and large flowers of exquisite beauty.

GLORY OF HOLLAND. A pure white with lavender anthers, flowers very large and extra fine.

Each, 20c; six, \$1.00; dozen, \$1.75.

IDA VAN. Beautiful deep salmon red or flaming orange pink. Very rich color.

KING GEORGE. One of the best crimsons we have ever seen. Extremely strong grower, and every bulb will produce a well formed flower stalk, a favorite with the florist and unsurpassed for house decorations.

GLORY. Flowers beautifully ruffled. A new type of gladiolus and one of the most valuable introductions of

AMERICA. The most popular Gladiolus in cultivation. Splendid large, broadly open flowers of a beautiful clear flesh pink color, with petals well rounded. The plants are vigorous growers, not subject to disease, and make extra good bulbs.

ATTRACTION. Very large flowers of a beautiful soft color between rose and scarlet. The large throat is pure white.

AUGUSTA. Fine white, faintly tinged with lavender.

recent years. Each petal is distinctly ruffled at the edge. The immense flowers are a beautiful cream pink color. Leaves very broad, strikingly distinct in flower and plant.

MELROSE. One of the largest Gladiolus in cultivation. Light pink ground flaked with rose. Very desirable. Each, 20c; six for \$1.00; dozen, \$1.75.

MEPLUSTROPHELES. Striking deep scarlet heavily marked with yellow and dark crimson. Each, 20c; six, \$1.00; dozen, \$1.75.

MRS. BEECHER. Very large flowers of deep scarlet. Early, strong and vigorous grower.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. Extremely vigorous, with long spike of large bright scarlet flowers.

NIGARA. Immense flowers of soft primrose yellow slightly tinged rose pink in throat.

PRINCEPS. Immense broadly opened flowers of clear brilliant scarlet. The Amaryllis flowered Gladioli. Each, 20c; six, \$1.00; dozen, \$1.75.

1900. Rich deep scarlet with large white blotch. Hardy and free flowering, a splendid late blooming variety.

ZELLER'S NAMED MIXTURE. This is a mixture of over 150 named varieties to which we are adding from year to year. It comprises every class and will furnish a profusion of bloom from July till frost.

Six, 30c; dozen, 55c; hundred, \$4.50, charges prepaid.

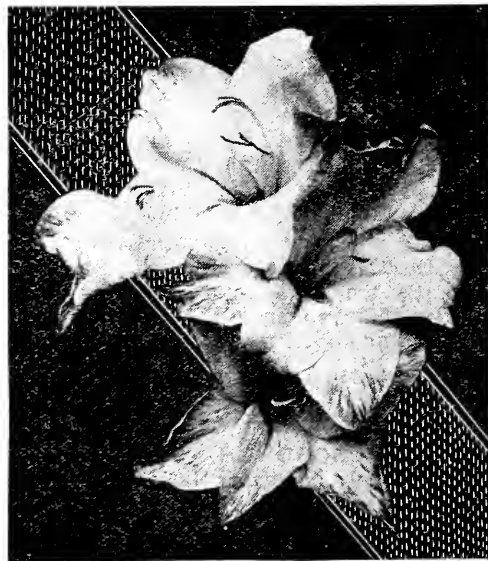
COLLECTION OF GLADIOLUS. In order to give our customers an opportunity to make their own collection of standard varieties at moderate cost they may select

ANY 3 (All different) priced at 15c for 35c.

ANY 6 (All different) priced at 15c for 75c.

ANY 12 (All different) priced at 15c for \$1.75.

The splendid and beautifully colored flowers of Zeller's America make it the most popular gladiolus in America.



Melrose Gladiolus

Zeller's Dahlias

The splendid qualities and gorgeous beauty of the present day dahlia have won for it a place at the head of the most important garden plants. None are easier to grow, respond more readily to care and attention or flower more readily. Few cultivated plants have a wider range of color. The brilliant shades and the free-fluffy Chrysanthemum-like form of its flowers make an enchanting spectacle which never fails to attract attention. Plant about May first in a moderately rich soil, covering tubers three inches deep. Thin to one or two shoots and when the plant is six inches high cut off above the second joint so that it will grow into a strong bushy plant. Give it plenty of sunshine and water, and cultivate well until it begins to bloom, after that stir only the surface soil, just enough to prevent a crust forming.

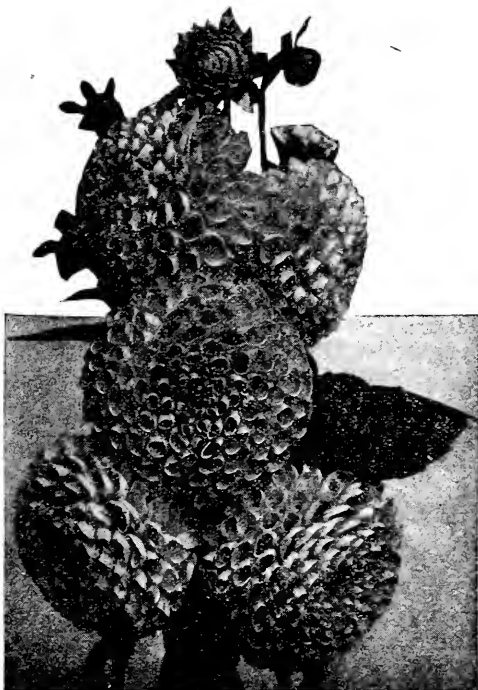
C ACTUS DAHLIAS. The cactus dahlias have large loosely formed Chrysanthemum-like flowers. The long narrow petals are variously rooted or twisted. The flowers, many of which nod on long slender stems, are the most graceful and artistic of all the dahlias.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

B ARNE MANS LEEBLING. Very delicate soft rose pink. Extra fine.

CLARA G. STEDWICK. Clear bright salmon shaded yellow at base of petals.

COUNTESS OF LOUSDALE. Rich salmon tinted apricot. One of the easiest of all cactus dahlias to



Zeller's Dahlias

grow, and produces more blooms than any other cactus dahlia under cultivation.

GENISTA. A beautiful deep orange quickly changing to gold. An exquisite blending of colors not common to dahlias. Free flowering fine shaped flowers, borne well above foliage upon stiff wiry stems.

J. H. JACKSON. One of the finest cactus dahlias in existence, an exceptionally satisfactory all around dahlia. In color a perfectly gorgeous deep velvety blackish-maroon. Gigantic in size. Every dahlia lover should grow this variety.

Peony-Flowered Dahlias

A new type of dahlia; flowers are semidouble, leaving two, three or more rows of broad flat loosely arranged petals surrounding a rich golden yellow center. Petals are often pointed and sometimes twisted and in some varieties petals twist and curl over center, giving the appearance of a peony, hence its name. The blossoms are very effective and graceful, hence they adapt themselves to bouquets better than any other type.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00.

GLORY OF BAARN. This most fascinating variety appeals to every flower lover as a true sensation. The coloring is exquisite, being a delightful clear, soft pink; a most pleasing flower whose light, rosy tint forms a perfect contrast with the deep, green foliage. Its gems are of wonderful size and produced exceptionally freely on long, wiry stems. The beautiful golden yellow center lends an additional charm to this acquisition.

MRS. JAKUES FUTRELLE. Flowers of medium size, but very attractive. An exquisite lemon-yellow heavily splashed with scarlet.

QUEEN EMMA. NEW FRAGRANT PEONY-FLOWERED. A delightful sort that appears almost artificial. It is a charming shade of Hollyhock pink, the inner petals banded with gold. The flowers are sensational, possessing grace, simplicity and beauty, which makes this variety exceedingly fashionable.

QUEEN WILHELMINA. GIANT HOLLAND PEONY-FLOWERED. The largest and finest of the pure white sorts, being excellent for decorative work, and unsurpassed as a cut-flower variety. Blossoms produced upon long, graceful stems, well above the foliage. The plant is a very vigorous grower, with heavy, dark, glossy, green foliage, and a remarkable constitution. An immense fluffy flower of pure glistening white, showing its beautiful golden yellow center very prominently.

Pompon Dahlias

These flowers are ideal for bouquets, being small and very double. The plants which grow full three feet high are very bushy and free flowering.

Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

AMBER GREEN. Rich clear amber shaded apricot. Extra free flowering.

BOBBY. Deep plum color, vigorous grower. One of the most desirable.

DARKNESS. Very dark velvety maroon, one of the best of its class.

FAIRY QUEEN. Sulphys yellow. Edged pink. Free blooming.

PRINCE CHARMING. Cream, very heavily tipped purple.

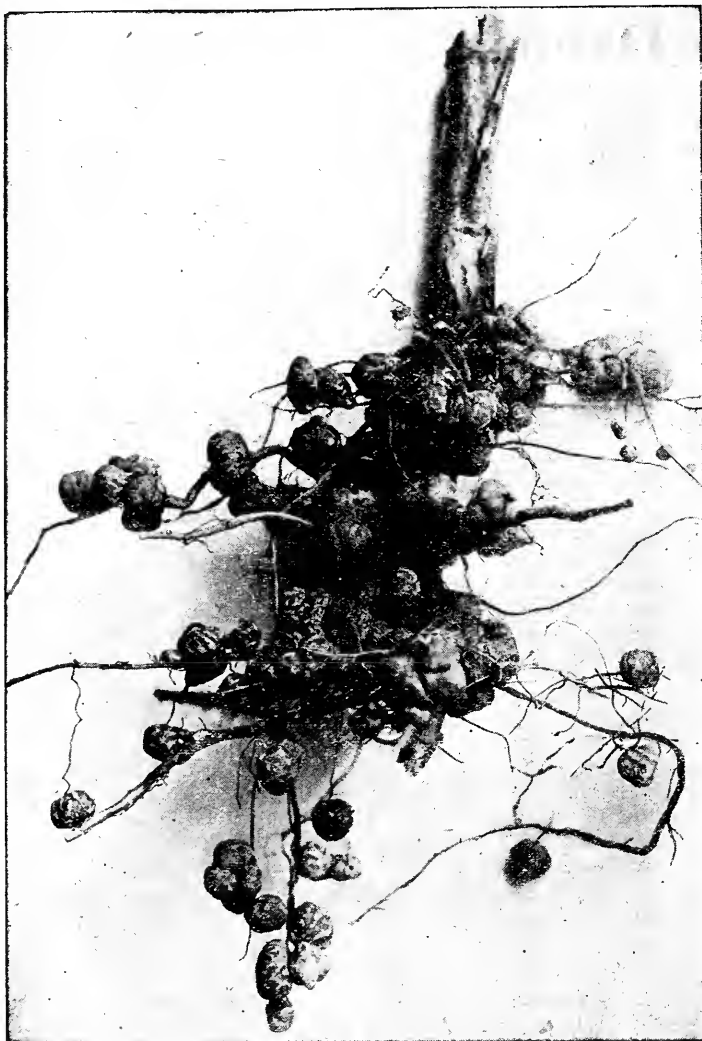
SNOW CLAD. Snow white, free flowering. Best white.

Tuberose

The Tuberose is a beautiful, pure white, wax like, very sweet scented double flower, growing on tall stems. Each stem bearing a dozen or more blossoms. Our tuberose are all extra sized, splendid bulbs. Plant first of May in fairly rich soil covering to depth of two inches. They will begin to bloom in July and bloom till frost.

The wax-like beauty and delightful fragrance of the flowers make them a special favorite among flower growers.

TUBEROSE PEARL. Each, 5c; six for 20c; dozen, 35c; hundred, \$3.00.



STANDARD INOCULATION

Only 50c per Acre

Alfalfa can be successfully grown on almost every farm in the country by using good seed, thoroughly inoculated just before sowing. Alfalfa does not succeed without the alfalfa bacteria. Transfer of soil for inoculation is usually effective but is troublesome and expensive. Furthermore, it allows the spreading of weeds, also crop and soil diseases.

We are glad to offer you standard seed inoculation at only 50c per acre and guaranteed to produce results equal to any inoculation on the market. Seed for ten acres can be thoroughly inoculated in ten minutes.

Standard Inoculation is prepared for over 30 legume crops in 5 acre sizes. We have combination cultures as below for the principal crops. Mention the crop you want it for.

No. 2, for Red, Crimson, Alsike, Mammoth and White Clovers.

No. 4, for Alfalfa and Sweet Clover.

No. 6, for Vetch and Canada Field Peas.

No. 8, for Soy Beans and Cow Peas.

No. 10, for Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas.

PRICES FOR THIS YEAR

Garden size (prepared especially for garden crops such as beans, peas, sweet peas, etc.), 50c; 1 acre size, 75c; 2 acre size, \$1.45; 4 acre size, \$2.25; 6 acre size, \$3.00.



STANDARD FLOWER AND GARDEN FERTILIZER

A Highly Concentrated Fertilizer for
FLOWERS, GARDENS, SHRUBBERY AND LAWNS

"The Essence of Fertilizer"

Analysis

Nitrogen	15%
Equiv. Ammonia	18%
Av. Phosphoric Acid.....	10%
Potash (K20).....	8%

ONE POUND INTENSIVELY FERTILIZES
200 SQUARE FEET. ODORLESS

Standard Flower and Garden Fertilizer is the highest achievement of modern agricultural chemistry. Never before have the chemical elements which go to make plant growth—Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash—been so highly concentrated. A quarter teaspoonful intensively fertilizes a house plant. A spoonful is enough for a shrub—a pound takes care of 200 square feet of garden, flower bed or lawn.

It is not only a powerful fertilizer but it acts quickly—plants respond promptly, a change being noted within a few days.

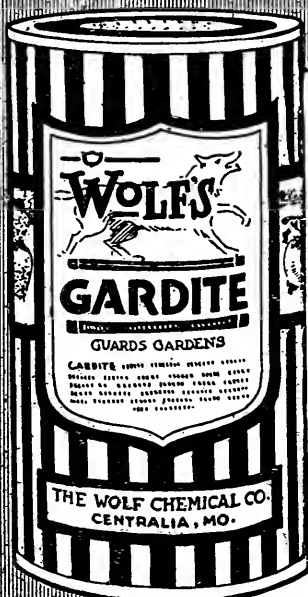
It not only promotes growth and thriftiness but imparts a deep green color to the foliage of all plants and shrubs and a clear high coloring to blossoms and flowers. A pinch in the water keeps cut flowers fresh much longer.

This fertilizer comes in a powder form and can be used dry, or dissolved in water and sprinkled on the beds or on the lawn, as it dissolves almost instantly.

Use it on all plants, flowers, shrubs, lawn—on the garden. No more small, weak flowers. No more puny, nitrogen and potash.

	Price	
8 ounce package	\$.40	} Add 5 cents postage.
16 ounce package75	
5 pound package	2.25	} Add 10 cents postage.
25 pound bag (express)	6.50	

GARDITE Guards Gardens



GARDITE Guards Gardens

Use it this season and keep the bugs and worms out of your garden. GARDITE stimulates the growth of vegetables and develops flowers into their most beautiful full bloom. GARDITE comes in sifter top cans and is easily applied. After a shower or dew scatter GARDITE on the plant, and under it. It will kill the bugs and worms and keep the others away. It is non-poisonous, and will not harm anything but the insect. You need GARDITE this year to grow healthier and better vegetables and flowers.

1 lb. can, 35c (postpaid 40c)
3 lb. can, \$1.00 (postpaid \$1.10)

MISCELLANEOUS, TOOLS, ETC.

Nox-Em-All Gopher Tablets



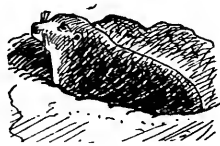
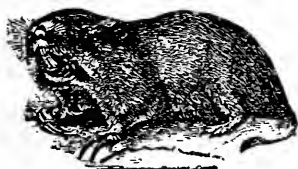
**Kills Pocket Gophers,
Ground Squirrels,
Prairie Dogs, Ground
Hogs, and Other Rodents**

Pocket Gophers, Ground Squirrels and Prairie Dogs may be poisoned any time during the summer, but dry, sunshiny days in early spring when they first appear is decidedly the best time.

For Pocket Gophers make an opening in their runway by pushing a common wagon rod or some cone-shaped stick into the ground between the fresh made hills until you find it, drop in a few tablets, plug up the hole to keep out light and to prevent earth falling on the tablets.

For Ground Squirrels and Prairie Dogs, scatter a few tablets in or near their holes.

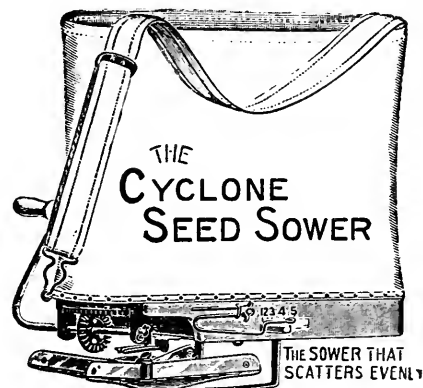
Prices: Small pkg., 50c; large pkg., \$1.00.



Cyclone Seeder

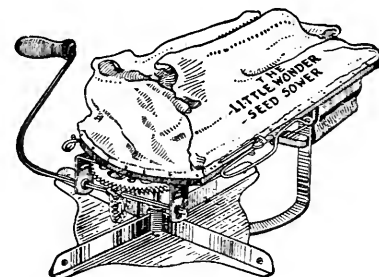
The Cyclone has a national reputation as a High-Grade Seed Sower. It is built, not for cheapness, but for durability and accurate work. Just the thing for sowing all kinds of clover and grass seed, millet, rape, and even larger grains.

Price: \$2.00.



Little Wonder Seed Sower

This Seed Sower is somewhat smaller than our Cyclone and has no slope feed-board, but all working parts are attached to a single bottom board. It is strong and practical, does good work and will give satisfaction. Full directions on each machine. Price: \$1.75.



FOR SUCCESS WITH LEGUMES INOCULATE YOUR SEED WITH "NITRAGIN"

Do Not Sow Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetches, Cowpeas, Soybeans, Peas, or Beans Without



Helps Legumes, Stores Nitrogen in the Soil—a Safe, Sure Bacteria Applied on the Seed

Increase Crop Yields--Safe--Simple



Nitragin is put up in a granulated medium and packed in a ventilated can, the modern, scientific way of packing legume germs.

Science has definitely proven that certain crops must find certain bacteria in the soil or they will prove a disappointment or a failure.

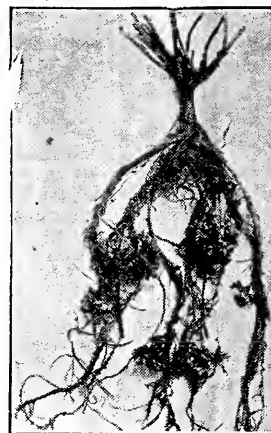
The pure culture system of inoculating legume seed is endorsed and recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, experiment stations, other agricultural experts and farmers who have used "Nitragin." It insures your crop. It will enable you to get a "catch." Don't fail to mention crop you will use "Nitragin" on.

Prices:

½ acre size—Ship. wt. 4 oz.....\$.50	5 acre size—Ship. wt. 2½ lbs...\$4.00
1 acre size—Ship. wt. 8 oz..... 1.00	10 acre size—Ship. wt. 5 lbs.... 7.50
2 acre size—Ship. wt. 1 lb..... 1.80	Postage or express extra.

Be sure to state what crop the "Nitragin" is to be used for.

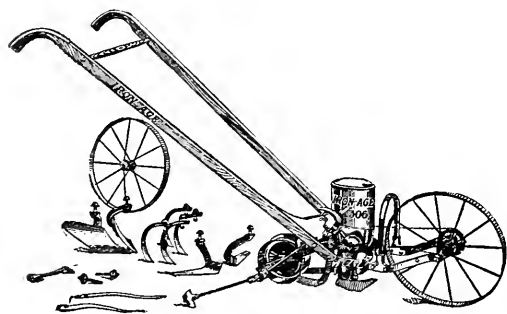
You can also get the special garden "Nitragin," which is good for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, and large enough for the average garden, for 35c postpaid. Simply order: Garden "Nitragin"—35c, postpaid.



Note the nodule development on the roots of pure culture inoculated plant. This is the result of pure culture inoculation.

IRON AGE 306 Combined Double Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder

A practical tool for the market gardener. Will sow all kinds of seeds from celery to beans, with the greatest regularity. Can be changed instantly from drill sowing to hill dropping, or the reverse. Complete with cultivators, hoes, and plows. Price: \$20.50.

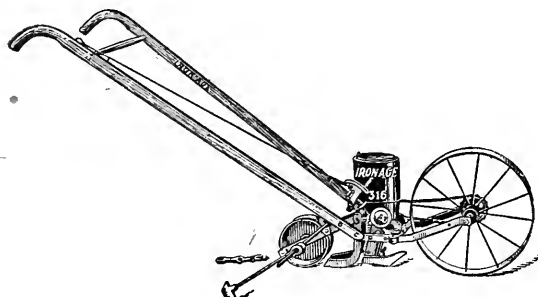


"Iron Age" 19C Wheel Cultivator and Plow

The frame is an all steel arch in three parts—compact, light, durable. Steel, extra high wheel—24 inches—which some sections prefer. The plow is noted for easy working and turning good deep furrow. The tools include landside plow, scuffle hoe, two separate cultivator teeth and a set of cultivator teeth on bracket. Price: \$7.00.



No. 316 Hill and Drill Seeder



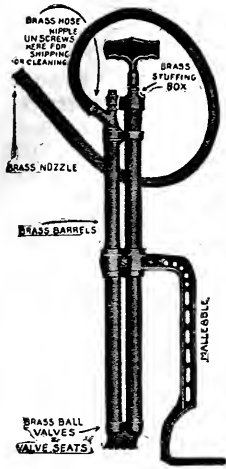
Here is an important tool built especially for those who do not care for a combined tool, but desire separate machines for each purpose. With many and repeated sowings a man must have a tool that is always ready for immediate service.

The No. 316 will sow either in continuous rows or deeply in hills 4, 6, 12 or 24 inches apart. The change from high to drill seeder takes only a moment.

The operator has the satisfaction of watching the seed deposited in the furrow. It will sow successfully any field or garden seed. The tire furnished on this machine is 1¾ inches wide—half an inch wider than can be used upon the combined double and single-wheel machine. This keeps the wheel from sinking into the soft earth and makes it easy to push. Price: \$19.00.

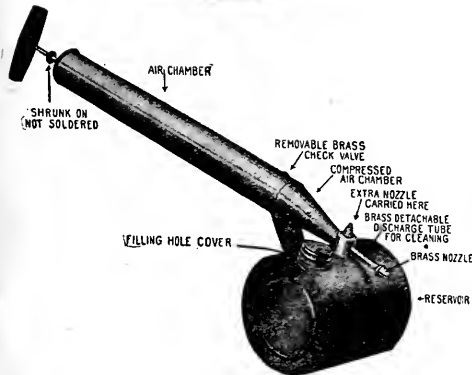
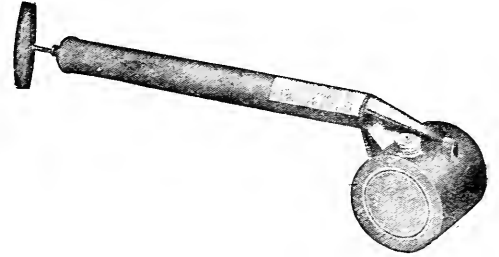
All Brass Spray Pump

Constructed entirely of brass. The best material for pumps of this character, not affected by strong mixtures, a brass stuffing box prevents liquid from overflowing top of pump or getting onto the operator. A large air chamber with brass ball valves and valve seats keeps the pressure uniform in the chamber on the nozzle, causing the nozzle to throw a continuous spray not affected by the working of the plunger. The malleable iron stirrup, the addition of an agitator at the bottom is a great advantage as it keeps the ingredients thoroughly mixed, furnished with three interchangeable brass nozzles for three different sprays. Price: \$5.60.



Single Tube Sprayer

Has extra large air chamber, throwing spray with great force over large area, band brace protects the single brass discharge tube extending into the air chamber, a very desirable sprayer for spraying disinfectants, etc. Price: \$1.00.



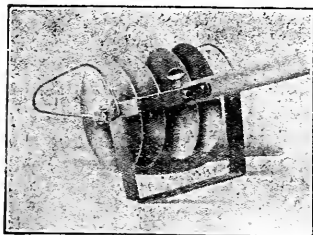
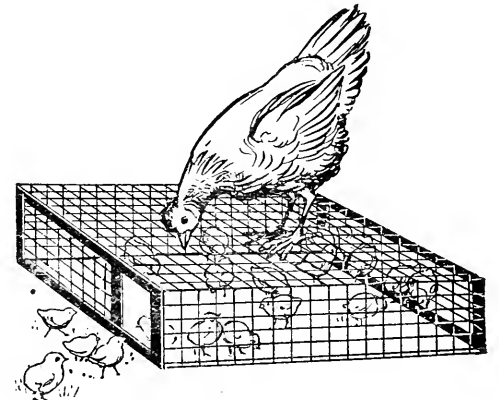
Junior Continuous Sprayer

This sprayer has a capacity of one quart, made of galvanized iron with two interchangeable brass nozzles for spraying any direction desired; the compressed air chamber placed in front of the pump barrel allows the reservoir to be full of liquid, giving greater carrying capacity. All parts easily removable for cleaning. Especially adapted for spraying disinfectants, vegetables, foliage and for general farm spraying. As a continuous spray does a greater amount of work and covers a great area in a minimum time. Nozzle throws a continuous fine or coarse spray. Price: \$1.60.

The Little Chick Feeder Saves the Feed and Saves the Chicks

It is made strong and durable. The frame in each end is made from substantial lumber, over which is securely fastened heavy $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh Galvanized Wire Screen. This wire screen is neatly bound on the edges with strong Galvanized Sheet Steel. The "Little Chick" feeder is large and roomy. Size, 6 inches high, 18 inches wide and 24 inches long. Will easily accommodate forty to fifty chicks at one feeding. Can be placed anywhere and moved from place to place easily. The food can be dropped through the top of the screen and the little chicks can enter at the door and eat and drink without being crowded or trampled by grown fowls. Also keeps birds from stealing feed. Makes an ideal place to keep fresh water for little chicks at all times without danger of its being upset by older chickens.

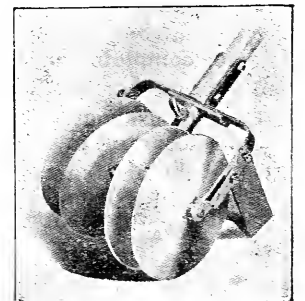
This is unquestionably the most practical little chick feeder yet placed on the market and will be sure to please you. Price: \$2.00.



The stiff wire leaf guards keep the tops away from the discs. The knife in the rear draws discs into the ground.

Perfection Garden Cultivator

Perfection at last. This New Disc and Knife Weeder and Mulcher is the final evolution in hand cultivators. It has no attachments and no encumbrances, is complete in itself. It does the weed killing, cultivating, mulching at one process. The stiff wire leaf guards keep the tops of the plants away from the discs. Price: Only \$3.60.



The discs can be adjusted to any angle, throwing the soil to or from the plants.

ZELLER SEED COMPANY

JEFFERSON, IOWA

Amount Enclosed \$..... Date.....

Your Name
(Very plain.)

State..... County.....

Post Office

Street..... R. F. D.

P. O. Box.....

To be shipped where..... Station
(State if freight must be prepaid.) If different from P. O.

.....
Give R. R. or Steamboat Line Upon which you are located.

All orders will be shipped as soon as received unless otherwise directed.

Freight receipt will be mailed to you as soon as goods are delivered by us to R. R. Co. This serves as a notification to you that shipment has been made. No order will be accepted unless accompanied by remittance. No order for ear corn will be accepted for any crate to contain more than one variety. All orders are subject to our confirmation.

To be shipped when.....

Send order by.....
State whether ship by express or
freight and route if special
route is wanted.

[illegible]

HOW TO ORDER

Remittance must accompany each order. Money can be sent safely either by P. O. order, bank draft, express order, or by using the attached check.

Keep a Copy of Your Order, with which to check off the goods when received, to be sure that you receive just what you ordered. We seldom make a mistake, but if we do, notify us immediately, giving your order number, so it can be corrected.

Correspondence—We have endeavored to make everything as plain as possible in our catalogue, but in case further information is desired, make your wants known on a sheet of paper separate from your order, giving your complete address.

Please order early. Some of our varieties were sold out by March 15 last year.

Be Sure to use our order blank and carefully fill out all required blanks. We take much pride in promptness and accuracy in filling orders.

"By Freight or Express" always means that transportation charges are to be paid by the purchaser. Do not accept goods from the railroad when bags or boxes are broken and contents leaking, unless agent gives you written statement to this effect on your receipted bill.

-IMPORTANT

You can send money by P. O. order, bank draft, express money order or, if more convenient, send your personal check. Use whichever means is handiest for you. We have confidence in our customers and do not hesitate to accept their personal checks.

Use envelope enclosed herein for mailing your order to us.

Be sure that your name and address are written plainly.

Zeller's Special Collection of Garden Seeds

Twenty-Five Large Packets of the Best Garden Seeds
For \$1.00

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 pkt. Davis wax Beans. | 1 pkt. White Bush Squash. |
| 1 pkt. Peep-O-Day Sweet Corn. | 1 pkt. Long Green Cucumber. |
| 1 pkt. Country Gentleman Sweet Corn. | 1 pkt. Long Orange Carrot. |
| 1 pkt. Marrowfat Peas. | 1 pkt. Osage Muskmelon. |
| 1 pkt. Hollow Crown Parsnips. | 1 pkt. Ponderosa Tomato. |
| 1 pkt. French Breakfast Radish. | 1 pkt. Orange Jelly Turnip. |
| 1 pkt. Icicle Radish. | 1 pkt. Quaker Pie Pumpkin. |
| 1 pkt. Mammoth Salsify. | 1 pkt. Golden Bantam Sweet Corn. |
| 1 pkt. Large Cheese Pie Pumpkin. | 1 pkt. Purple Egg Plant. |
| 1 pkt. Japanese Hulless Pop Corn. | 1 pkt. Kohl Rabi. |
| 1 pkt. White Globe Onion. | 1 pkt. Dwarf Scotch Kale. |
| 1 pkt. Hubbard Squash. | 1 pkt. Brussels Sprouts. |
| | 1 pkt. Prize Head Lettuce. |

These collections cannot be changed or altered, they are made up before our busy season or we could not afford to sell them at so low a figure.

Zeller's Garden Collection

Fifteen Packets of Choice Garden Seeds 50 Cents

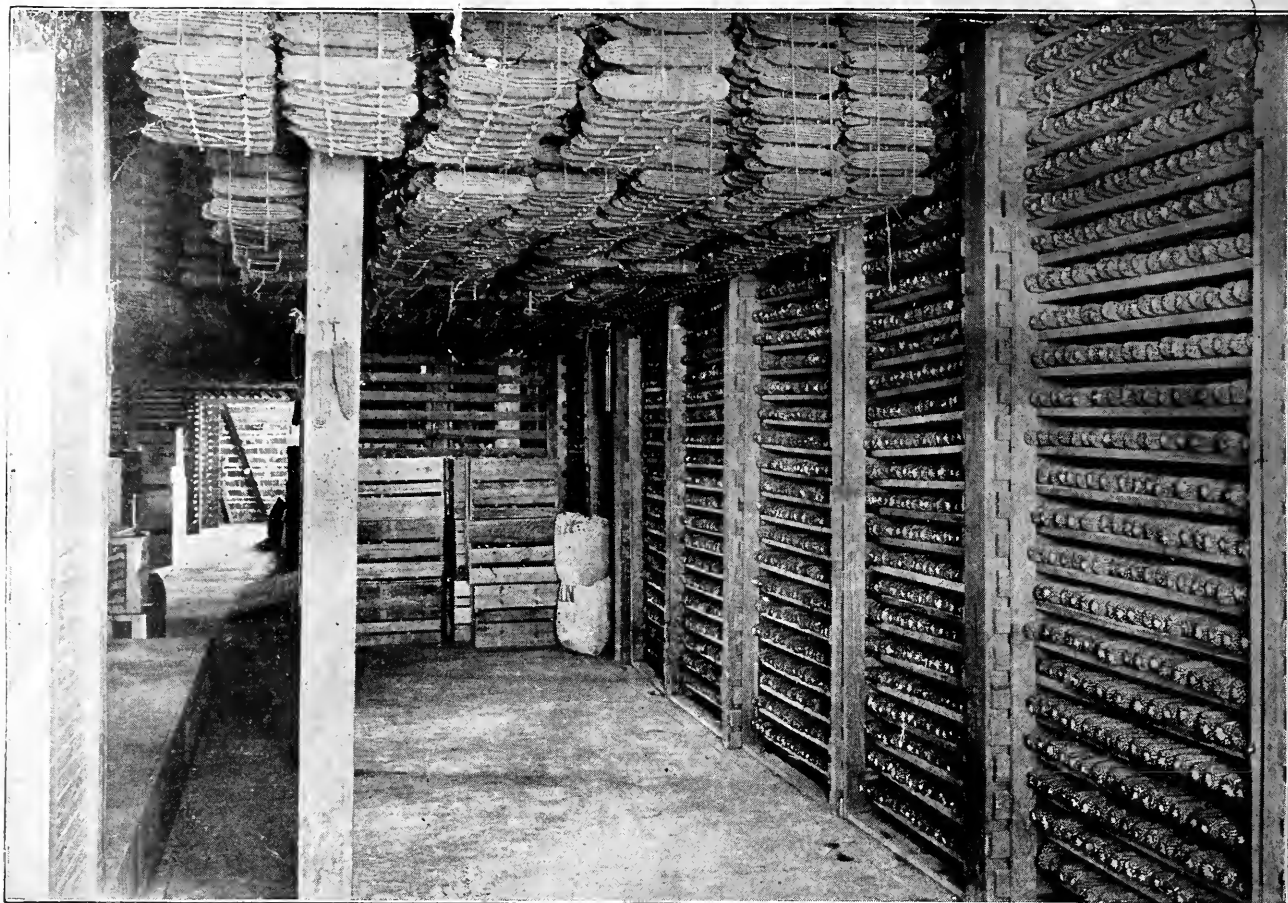
One packet each of the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Early Crimson Globe Turnip. | White Bush Squash. |
| Bush Lima Beans. | Long Green Cucumber. |
| Early Minnesota Sweet Corn. | Long Orange Carrot. |
| Marrowfat Peas. | Dixie Watermelon. |
| White Tipped Radish. | Osage Muskmelon. |
| Prize Head Lettuce. | Golden Bantam Corn. |
| Late Dutch Cabbage. | Purple Egg Plant. |
| White Globe Onion. | |
-

Zeller's Great Gladioli Collection

50 Blooming Size Gladioli Bulbs \$1.75

To introduce our beautiful gladioli this year we will send you postage prepaid 50 of our beautiful blooming size gladioli for \$1.75. This will not only save considerable of our time but money for you as these bulbs consist mainly of named varieties worth from 5c to 15c each. They are of all colors, scarlet, pink, blue, white and yellow with rich markings and will surely delight you. If you are fond of flowers include one of these collections in your order.



How Zeller Seed Corn Is Handled

ABOVE picture shows a section of the Zeller Seed Corn Racks located in the big new corn house built last season. It gives an idea of the care used in putting away this corn for seed purposes. The corn house is of brick, 80x80 feet, two stories. Each of the sections or corn alcoves shown in the above cut is 4 feet wide and 16 feet deep, and there is room for 80 of these seed alcoves in the building, in addition to the hanging racks shown above.

The entire supply of Zeller seed corn for 1919 planting was on the racks and in this finely heated and ventilated building before frost. The first load came into the house on the 17th of September, and every load was put on the racks the same day it was gathered from the fields, so that it was saved in perfect condition.

It costs a good deal more to handle corn in this way, but it is a **REAL SEED CORN**, and it is upon this sort of service that the Zeller reputation is built.

